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AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES.

AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 9-0-0 per Bag of 130 lbs.
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CRUSHED FOOD..... " 4-12-0 "
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c.
Supplied Very Cheap.

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,
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The Bombay Gazette.

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TEN PAGES.]

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Lansborne.	5th April,
" ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt.	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
" PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
" CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked "proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers can not go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman,	4,212	1st May 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*S. S. POSEIDON		3,378	8th April
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,048	19th April
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,650.	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th March, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

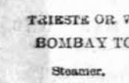
Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Durrande	5th June 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 2nd April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1902.
V. FLORIO	2,840	A Dodero	28th April, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO.	4,590	M. Saporito	15th May 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.
RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 495.	Rs. 347-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMER V. FLORIO.

To NAPLES AND GENOA Single	1st Class	Rs. 500
" " "	2nd "	" 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG KONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1902.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 23.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "MUKE MARU"
Captain M. YAGI, 3,356 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 31st March.
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
No. 25, Hampart Row, Bombay, 22nd March, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail
FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).
FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 3rd April.
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th April.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th March, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION,
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PRIZE DRAWING AT MESSRS. ARDESHIR'S

Our representative by request attended the Prize Drawing at Messrs. C. Ardeshir and Co's Show Rooms at No. 178, Dhurrumtollah Street, on Saturday (15th) evening. There was a large attendance, every community resident in this city, being represented, and the Rooms were brilliantly illuminated by electric light. The Drawing was fixed for 6-30 o'clock, but long before that hour the main Show Room was packed with an eager crowd. There was some little delay, in starting proceedings, consequent on the unavoidable absence of the member of the Committee who had checked, locked and sealed the tickets in a box, the previous evening, and had been entrusted with the key and seal ring with which the box had been locked and sealed. On his arrival the counters bearing the numbers of the tickets were transferred into a barrel and the counters bearing the amounts of the 523 prizes were checked before the company and placed in another barrell. Mr. C. Ardeshir, the senior of the firm, then called upon the assembly to select each from their own community two gentlemen to supervise the drawing or in fact to do the drawing themselves. As a large number of ticket-holders were soldiers etc., two non-commissioned officers of the Fort William Garrison were also invited on the Committee. The drawing was, therefore, done by representatives of the European, Eurasian, Hindu and Mohomedan patronisers, the military element doubling the European members. Mr. Ardeshir next intimated that as he did not desire that the faintest suspicion should be thrown upon the bona-fides of the Drawing, any one who had any doubt as to his or her ticket No. being in the barrel reserved for the numbers could place a duplicate ticket into it, on the condition that if one of the tickets (original or duplicate) drew a prize the other was thereupon cancelled. He told the audience that after all the prizes had been drawn any one who had not drawn a prizes and cared to do so, could inspect the remaining counters with the No. of the tickets issued to satisfy himself that his No. had been included. Several of those present put in duplicate counters and some inspected the counters remaining after the Drawing. The proceedings occupied about two hours with the result that the 1st prize Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No 2511 held by Alladia Mithiewallah, Loodiana, Punjab; the Second Rs. 500 to No. 4336 P. Dorabji, Goorwallah Modikhana, Bombay, and the 3rd Rs. 250 to No 5542, Dwarka Dass Moolji, Mandri Bander, Bombay. One of the Prizes of Rs. 50 fell to ticket No. 5774, held by the Little Sisters of the Poor, Calcutta. We wish for the sake of the noble and Catholic work they direct, that they had won the Rs. 1000 prize. All the other prizes fell to ticket holders all over the country. The Drawing, we need hardly add, was unimpeachable as to the manner in which it was conducted. The next drawing has been fixed for 24th May next, the last day for the issue of tickets being the 17th May —"Evening News" March 17.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glass stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.
Steel, Rs. 3. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKERJI, MANAGER. V. C. Works Rameghat, Bengal

FILTERS—CHEAVIN'S Celebrated Filters.
FILTERS—The MALLIE FILTER
AMIANTHUS Porcelain, THEORIES Pasteur.
FILTERS—Doulton's MANGANOUS Carbon.
Also PRESSURE FILTERS, POCKET FILTERS, TABLE FILTERS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.
Beg to announce that owing to THE INCREASING DEMAND for their well-known
ARTISTIC FURNITURE
they have added a
NEW SHOW ROOM
to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.
A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
19, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL, LUCKNOW.
AFFILIATED TO THE MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.
LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Miss STEPHENSON-JELLIE, B. A. (Honours) University of London; Late Vice-Principal of High Schools in England, South Hampstead (London, N. W.) and Southport. Honours Certificate from Oxford University in English: Double Scholar, University College, Bristol.
ASSISTED BY
Miss WILLIAMS (First Division Certificate, College of Preceptors, England), and a complete staff of thoroughly efficient Government Certificated Teachers.
MUSIC
Miss CLAUDINE O'BRIEN, Pupil of Sir Julius Benedict and Sims Reeves, Certificated Pianiste and Vocalist (Trinity College, London); Higher Examination Singing and Special Certificates in the Art of Teaching from Mr. A. Shakespeare and Sir August Manns.
THE KHURSHAED MUNZIL which was formerly known as the 32nd Mess House, is a large double storied building in its own extensive grounds, and has been rendered admirably suited to the requirements of a Boarding School by the expenditure thereon of more than a lakh of rupees from the Martiniere Female Education Fund, to supply additional class-rooms, music-rooms, covered playground, and dormitories.
The girls are educated up to the work of the Government High or Final Standard of Education for Europeans in India and are presented annually for independent examination by the High School Examiners of the Government.
(The Government letter of 25th July, 1883, raised the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School to the High or Final Standard).
Prizes are annually given at the Martiniere Prize Distribution to those girls who do the best in daily lessons and in the terminal and annual examinations, as also to those who distinguish themselves by their good conduct through the year.
In the recent Government examination the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School sent in 27 candidates of whom 26 passed,
NAMELY
Eleven for the Primary School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.
Seven for the Middle School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed,
Nine for the High School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. Eight of the nine passed
TERMS
For the Scholastic or working, year.
BOARDERS.

	Fees for the Scholastic year payable quarterly in advance.	That is to say, the charge for each of the working months is as follows.
For each girl under 12 years of age ...	Rs. 170	Rs. 17
For each girl above 12 years of age ...	Rs 210	Rs. 21

The above charges include Board, Tuition, and Medical attendance.
In case two or more sisters come from the same family, full fees will be charged for only one girl. For the others, there will be a reduction of two rupees each per mensem.
DAY SCHOLARS.
Charge for Tuition ..... Rs. 5 per mensem
Use of School Omnibus ..... Rs. 3 per mensem
MUSIC,
Pupils can have instruction in music, on payment of an extra charge of Rs. 8 per mensem, which includes the use of Pianos.
Apply to THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.
OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902, NOW READY POST FREE.
W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.
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OUR HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
BEING most luxurious and reliable have gained the highest reputation throughout the World, the more so because they are manufactured to perfection which cannot be surpassed by imitators.
UNDER CONTRACT WE SUPPLY
THE
BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA
OVER 300,000
CIGARETTES WEEKLY.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
Agents in all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.
FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.			Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28	781	Painting a la Watteau...	75
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30	712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
724	Pearl Centre Back ...	35	501	Transparent Enamel	55
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel...	55	527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
782	Pearls all over Back...	65	581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... " 6
Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch
The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS
HAVANA CIGARS.
TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—
"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vineger.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "AUSTRIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 1. Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days, after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BURMA PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—European Temporary ENGINEERS for the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, Burma.

Age, technical education, qualifications, including linguistic attainments, and last salary, should all be fully stated and copies forwarded of all certificates, with history of service.

Applications received after the 1st May, 1902, will not be considered.

H. GROVES,
Chief Engr., P. W. Dept., Burma.
Rangoon, March, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the Provisions of Section 32 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, the following GOODS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the PRINCE'S DOCK CUSTOM HOUSE, at 3 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1902.

39 Gold Curb Chain pattern Bracelets.
2 Gold Calendar Pencils.

E. GRAY,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the PORT of KARACHI held on FRIDAY, the 21st March, 1902, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were DRAWN:—

Nos. 105, 149, 205, 262, 328, 329 & 375. Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Coy., Bombay.
Nos. 493, 519 & 528. .. ... Khan Bahadur A. D. Hussanally Effendi, Karachi.

and it is hereby notified that the abovenamed Holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st April, 1902.

By Order,
RAYMOND W. COOPER,
Manager and Secretary,
Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 22nd March, 1902.

THE CHEAPEST

PEG WHISKY. **O T B**

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.
BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED:
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Waters Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half Year ended 31st December 1901, at the rate of Ten per cent per Annum, and will be payable on and after the 27th Instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 18th Instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 26th March, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undernoted THREE CERTIFICATES Nos. 4431, 4700 and 4887 for together twenty Shares in the Bank of Bombay, last transferred to us have been burnt, lost, stolen or mislaid.

Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said certificates in any way.

Certificates No. 4431 for ten shares, numbers 12172 to 12176 and 127 8 to 12717, originally issued in the name of HURJEEVANDAS BHUVANBHAI.

Certificate No. 4700 for one share No. 1790, originally issued in the name of HURJEEVANDAS BHUVANBHAI.

Certificate No. 4887 for nine shares, Nos. 4120 to 4124 and 6709 to 6711 and 8514, originally issued in the name of HURJEEVANDAS BHUVANBHAI.

VRAJLAL BHAGWANDAS,
BAI NAVIVAHOO, wife of BHAGWANDAS BHAVANBHAI,
Bhavnagar.
Bombay, 28th March, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st of April, 1902, RETURN TICKETS of all classes between BOMBAY and KALYAN and all intermediate Stations will be issued as follows:—

1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets at two Single Fares for the double journey.
3rd Class Return Tickets by Mail Trains at two Single Fares for the double journey.
3rd Class by other Trains at a fare and four-fifths for the double journey.

With effect from the same date the rates for Season Tickets between Bombay and Kalyan and all intermediate Stations will also be revised. Full particulars can be obtained from Station Masters at Stations between Bombay and Kalyan.

On and from the 1st of APRIL, 1902, 3rd CLASS FARES by Ordinary Trains for distances of 1 to 50 Miles between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Section will, subject to differential rule, be INCREASED from 2 to 2 1-2 PIES per Mile both in Local as well as in through Booking with Foreign Railways.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 13th March, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

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DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

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LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 250 OF 1901.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE DAVAR ....Plaintiff
vs.
KAIKOBAD CURSETJEE POWALLA. ...... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of January 1902, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 11th day of April 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant in the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz:—

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the defendant of in all that the land, hereditaments and premises firstly hereinafter described and also one undivided equal fourth part or share of and in one undivided equal moiety of and in all that the lands hereditaments and premises secondly hereinafter described.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under old No 59, New No 15991, and New Survey No 1-8467, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3279 and Street Nos. 70-72, and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by Hornby Road aforesaid, on the West by Muzban Road, on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Bunshah, and on the South by the property formerly of Shamji Ludha and Cooverji Ludha but now of Mowji Rowji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Executors of Cursetji Pallonji Powalla, deceased.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land situate lying and being at the junction of the Old and New Hunuman Street and at Kitchen Garden without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two thousand two hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 628, Collector's New No. 2300, Old Survey No. 1-1188 and New Survey No. 1609, together with the several messuage tenements, chawls, buildings and shops standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1238 and Street Nos. 61-69, Ward No. 1239 and Street Nos. 71-7, Ward No. 1240 and Street Nos. 77-79-81, Ward No. 1241 and Street Nos. 83 89, Ward Nos. 1234 and 1127 and Street Nos. 39 to 47 and 2 to 14, Ward Nos. 1429-1430 and Street Nos. 18-20, Ward No. 1242 and Street No. 1, Ward No. 1243 and Street No. (2), Ward No. 1244 and Street No. (3) Ward No. 1248 and Street No. 16, Ward No. 1235 and Street No. 49, Ward No. 1233 and Street No 51 to 53 and Ward Nos. 1237 and 1233 and Street Nos. 55,57,59 and bounded on the North partly by the old Hunuman Street and partly by the property of Lalluchai Gaelabhai and on the South by the New Hunuman Lane, on the East by the end or apex of the triangle formed by the junction of these two roads, on the West by a narrow gully or passage beyond which are buildings of Cooverji Bhabha and Damoder Morar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of the said Cursetji Pallonji Powalla, and the heirs of the late Mr. Dorabji Pallonji Powalla.

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the Defendant in all that the following moveable properties, that is to say:—

6 Municipal Tansa Water Works 4 per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rupees One thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

6, Municipal Tansa Water five per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rs. one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees five hundred each,

25, Shares of the Bank of Bombay.
17, Shares of the Bank of Bengal.
8, Shares of the Colaba Land & Mill Company Limited.
7, Debentures of the Aurangabad Mill of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand each.
1, Share of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited.
4, Shares of the Central India Mills Company Limited.
3, Shares of the Perroo Mahomed Mills Company Limited
8 Shares of the Colaba Spinning & Weaving Mill Company Limited.
13, Shares of the Anglo Indian Mills Company Limited.
11, Shares of the Wadhan Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
14, Shares of Dhoolia Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
4, Shares of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company Limited.
2, Shares of the Akola Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
12, Shares of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company Ld.
50, Shares of the Madras Electric Tramway Company Limited.
10, Shares of the Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Company Limited.
2, Shares of the Badham Pile & Company Limited.
2, Shares of the Kemp and Company Limited
5, Shares of the Appoloid Press Company Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL MERWANJI & MOTILAL attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K Sirdar Jenj, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

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We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 500,000 Marks.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.
First drawing: June 12th

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY,
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You are invited to participate in the
CHANCES OF WINNING
In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which
11 Millions 202,000 Marks
SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the prospectus only 118,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz:

The highest will be event.
500,000 Marks (about £25,000)
Premium of 300,000 Marks (about £15,000).

Number of prizes:			Number of prizes:		
1 of 200,000 M.	about	£10,000	16 of 10,000 M.	abt.	£500
1 of 100,000	„	5,000	56 of 5,000	„	250
1 of 75,000	„	3,750	102 of 3,000	„	150
2 of 70,000	„	3,500	151 of 2,000	„	100
1 of 65,000	„	3,250	4 of 1,500	„	75
1 of 60,000	„	3,000	612 of 1,000	„	50
1 of 55,000	„	2,750	1000 of 300	„	15
2 of 50,000	„	2,500	20 of 250	„	12-10
1 of 40,000	„	2,000	77 of 200	„	10
1 of 30,000	„	1,500	36053 of 169	„	8-9
1 of 20,000	„	1,000	9881 of 150,148,115,100 M.		
			10882 of 78, 45, 21 Mark		

in all 59,010 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawing amounts to Mk. 50,000, increase in 2nd. drawing to Mk. 55,000, in 3rd. Mk. 60,000, in 4th. Mk. 65,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 200,000, and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to
£—18sh.—d. for a full ticket
„—9 „ — „ for half a ticket
„—4 „ 6 „ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the most absolute secrecy.

☞ Remittance of money can be made by Bank notes by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker at HAMBURG, Germany.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD 6 annas each. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES:—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.				Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.				Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.			
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.			Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.			Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
25	143	1	0	25	197	8	0	25	198	7	0
30	156	6	0	30	209	8	0	30	222	10	0
35	173	11	0	35	224	10	0	35	259	0	0
40	196	9	0	40	242	15	0	40	284	15	0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

FOR SALE.

BAY COUNTRY-BRED GELDING, 7 years old, about 14 hands, good hack and trapper, believed sound. Price .... Rs. 350.
Civil Service GIG, very comfortable and easy running, new wheels, axle and cushions and done up last month, a smart useful trap. Price, ... Rs. 250.
The turnout available at Benares for...... Rs. 550.

Apply to
N. E. SWAN,
2nd Yorkshire Regiment,
Bhim Tal.

HYDRAULIC WORKS.

LARGE stock of Best English Portland Cement kept ready for immediate delivery. Engineers and others are recommended to specify only "Pyramid" Brand, obtainable from

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

TEA (AT CALCUTTA PRICES).

THE best drinking Tea in Bombay—Souchong 7 As. Pekoe 9 As. Broken Pekoe 13 As. Pure Darjeeling (the Premier Tea of India) Pekoe Re. 1-1. Broken Pekoe Re. 1-5 per lb.

McDOUGALL, CLARK & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IF SHORT OF MILK, AND BEFORE MAKING A FRESH CONTRACT, WRITE TO THE

DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM,
PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN DAIRY in Bombay, that superintends the FEEDING and MILKING of their own Cattle, (inspection invited.)

Deliveries all over Bombay twice daily, and for QUALITY, EXCELLENCE and CLEANLINESS cannot be surpassed.

SPECIAL RATES FOR CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, ETC., ON APPLICATION.

W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Under a Competent, long and varied experienced Cutter, who holds best testimonials.

Wear-well Shirts good for Office wear, Rs. 16 a doz. Superior from Rs. 18 to Rs. 36 a doz. Genuine superior Drill Suits, Rs. 3-4. Flannel, Serge and Cashmere Suits, from Rs. 13 upwards. Flannel Shirts Rs. 2-4 each. Boy's Suits and Shirts in great variety, also girls' Frocks and Ladies' dresses made to order. A large Stock of ready-made Clothes on hand to select from. Superior workmanship, excellent fit and latest style guaranteed. Despatch and promptitude in execution. Mofussil orders carefully attended to. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

THE VICTORIA SEWING MART AND EMBROIDERY WORKS,

Opp. Forbes' Ice Factory, No. 10, Frere Road, Fort.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES and BOILERS of all kinds, Lathes, Drilling Machines, and other Machine Tools, Steam and Hand Pumps, Shafting and Belting, Stocks and Dies, and Engineer's Accessories of all kinds.

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND. Rs. a.

The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel ... ... [illegible]
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood ... ... [illegible]
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ... [illegible]
A Counting-House Guide, by Cordingley ... ... [illegible]
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang ... ... [illegible]
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly ... ... [illegible]
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie... [illegible]
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies ... ... [illegible]
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore ... ... [illegible]
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper ... ... [illegible]
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price ... ... [illegible]
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis ... ... [illegible]
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4) ... ... [illegible]

PAPER COVERS.

Fancy Free, by Eden Phillpotts 0 12
Angel, by B. M. Croker 0 12
The House Divided, by H. B. Marriott Watson... 0 12
A Matter of Sentiment, by I. S. Winter... ... 0 12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad 0 12
The Insane Root, by Mrs. Campbell Praed ... 0 12
A Matter of Sentiment, by John Strange Winter. 0 12
In the House of His Friend, By R. H. Savage. [illegible]
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ... [illegible]
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ... [illegible]
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ... [illegible]
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ... [illegible]
English Composition and Essay-Writing for Indian Students, by Rev. W. G. Robertson... [illegible]
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby. [illegible]

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble, of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 305 CHEST CALCUTTA TEA AND 30 CHESTS BATAVIA TEA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Laloobhoy Hurchund and on account and at the risk of Haji Mirza Mahomed Taki Tabasi—

Lots 4-17—305 chests Calcutta tea.
Lot No. 2—10 chests Batavia tea.
L H without number, 20 chests Batavia tea.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

SALE OF 72 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. The Naranji Mills Company, Ld, and on account and at the risk of Messrs Bhimjee Govindjee and Co.—

72 bales, each 400 lbs, No. 6s mule yarn.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, almirahs, cupboards, chest of drawers, wardrobes, meatsafe, dressing and washhand tables, folding harmonium, Lancaster camera,
1 cottage piano by Boaid.
1 Henry's S. B. 500 express rifle.
1 S. B. M. L. gun.
4 cases of German Burma time-pieces.
7 cases each 60 dozen coloured fairy lights.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Egypt—
1 cask, 1,116 incandescent electric lamps, 110 volt, 16 candle power.

AT 2 P.M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers
1 light victoria in good order
1 strong-built vis-a-vis
1 French-polished office shigram
1 light dog-cart
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 12 o'clock noon sharp, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the whole of the furniture, fittings, drawing room suite lined velvet, book cases, large size screens, marble top bar gas fittings &c. incandescent lights, 7 English cooking ranges, revolving top office table, pictures, large number of flower pots with plants, garden, marble top tables, etc, etc., of the Anglo-Indian Association of Western India.
The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office Buildings, opposite the Crawford Markets, the valuable and handsome neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room, bedroom and office furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, crockery and glassware sweet-toned ebonised grand square piano forte by Schiedmayer Stuttgart, iron safe set of handsome drawing room sofas and chairs lined rich silk tapestry and velvet, revolving top office table, cabinets and chiffoniers, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of JAMES CRUMMY, Esq. Deputy Commissioner of Police.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 80 BAGS SUGAR SWEEPINGS

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st April, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Shed, on account of the concerned—
80 bags sugar sweepings.
The purchaser shall pay the import and town duties, dock charges etc, and clear the goods from the dock.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, and opposite the Flora Fountain, the following consisting of glass chandeliers Lyra lamps, globe lamps, Japanese panels, best American platedware, rich majolicaware consisting of jardiniers, pots figures, busts, flower pots and baskets, binoculare opera glasses, wall and table clocks, sliding lamp, bronze table lamps, wall brackets, rolled gold pocket waches, etc.
The above is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Rachel Lodge, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized upright grand piano by Soundy and Co., rubber tyred victoria by Frederick Selby & Co., rich table ornaments, wind proof lamps, Brussel's carpets ect. etc., the property of Captain W. F. NEWNHAM.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE IN CURSETJEE SUKLAJEE STREET AT GRANT ROAD.

Under instruction of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Rosamiai, widow of Osman Bin Abdool Rahiman Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY the 3rd day of April, 1902, at 4 o'clock in the evening, sell by Public Auction on the premises the property described in the particulars below.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of parcel of freehold foras land, containing by admeasurement 1,5?9 and one-third square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 165 together with the 4 tenements or buildings standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Nos. 208, 208, and 209, which premises are situate at and on the west side of Cursetjee Suklajee Street, at Grant Road in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Cursetjee Suklajee Street, on or towards the west by the property of Ahmed Khatwani, on or towards the north by the Municipal Bhungis Chawl, and on or towards the south by the public road called Grant Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Little & Co. Solicitors for the mortgagee at their office, in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 31st March, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome walnut wood, semi-grand cottage piano by "Blathner" in very good order, first rate pictures and eleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, etc., etc., the property of P. BENN, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 10, 12, 14 16, 50, 10?, 37, 77 and 78 at Churneywadi Lane, and of, houses Nos. 46 and 47 at Chundanawady.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell bona fide to the highest bidder in Sasscon Buildings, Fort, adjoining Cutler and Palmer's, and opposite to H. M.'s Mint, on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 P.M. a small but valuable library of books and a few pieces of household furniture, valuable steel engravings, chromos, and oil paintings, crockery, a Singer's nearly new sewing machine, two grand pianos, 2 banjos, 1 guitar, and a mandoline revolvers, &c, a ship's chronometer by French Royal Exchange, London Hall and vestibule clocks, some silver watches, 2 gents bicycles and some fox and other terrier, and some dog pups, ages varying from 2 to 11 months.
The property will be on view from Tuesday next.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED AUSTRIAN SUGAR.

On TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1902, at 4 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co, will sell by Public Auction in the Victoria Dock, unclaimed Warehouse.
On account of the concerned—
Ex s. s. "Nord".
D C G Y—50 bags damaged Austrian sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel:—
A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of tables, chairs, crates, hoop iron, steel files, copying presses, zinc, packing cases, scrap rubber, leather cuttings, hose pipes, lamp barrows, police belts, glass globes, manila ropes, broken casks, clocks, coir matting, water tanks, old clothing, cloth cutting scrap papers, printing machine, scrap bolts and nuts, iron pulley blocks, &c, &c.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st March, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT CHARNIWADY LANE.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, on TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1902, at 4 p.m., the materials for removal of the following properties:—
All the materials of the properties Street Nos. 18, 14, 104 31-32 and 113-114, at Charniwady Lane.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st March, 1902.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR.
Price Re 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 27.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 1-4	= plus 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 3-4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 1-2	= "
Bar Silver in London	24 13-16	= "
Do New York	53 7-8	=
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·17	= — 1-2"
Do New York	4·87 3-4	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= ..
" Short London Bills 2 3-4	"	= "
" Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8	"	= "

Amount paid into Bank of England £100,000.
Extra Councils Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 1-4d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 6,000. Spot 4 24-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.-Apl.	May-June.	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.
4·43	4·44	4·41	4·23
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4	plus 3

Holidays until Tuesday.
In New York—

Receipts at the Port	11,000 bales.
Do. last year	nil
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. to Continent	6,000
Mid-Uplands	8 15-16 + 1-16
Futures, month of June	8·63+8
Do. do. Sept.	8·17+6

Rapeseed Brown 38. Apl.-May. Sellers tone quiet.
Linseed 53 1-4. Apl.-May. Buyers tone easier.
Arrival.—"Roath."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	42,000
.. Sold on spec.	1,000
" for exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	53,000
" Actual exports	9,000
" Week's imports	70,000
" Stock	1,132,000
Surats week's sales	100
" Sold on spec.	Nil
" .. for exportation	Nil
" Amount forwarded to consumers.	100
" Actual exports	200
" Week's imports	Nil
" Stock	3,000
Afloat American	140,000
" Indian	2,000

Specie Shipments.

Silver to Bombay	£ 140,000
Gold to "	£ 30,000

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£36,100,000	Dec. £1,500,000
Public Deposits	£17,100,000	Dec. £1,800,000
Other do.	£42,900,000	Inc. £3,400,000
Other Securities	£38,200,000	Inc. £4,200,000
Notes and Gold	£24,100,000	Dec. £2,700,000

The Bank's reserve is 40 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 27th March 1902:—

Cotton	7,355 bales.
Wheat	25,053 cwts.
Linseed	17,271 "
Rapeseed	13,246 "
Gingellyseed	2,586 "
Poppyseed	94 "
Groundnuts	223 "
Castorseed	8,367 "
Rice	76,550 "
Myrabolams	3,958 "
Cottonseed	5,466 "

Imports of treasure ex s.s. Egypt from London.

Gold Bullion Rs.	5,64,680
Gold Coin "	37,500
Silver Bullion "	4,45,883

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 29.

Saturday:—Pressure has given way over the whole Indian region. The decrease has been brisk to rapid in Baluchistan and Upper India and depression from Persia is entering Sind this morning. The depression in Bengal yesterday has apparently advanced into Upper Burma, but pressure has continued to fall in North Bengal and another depression in which the pressure is in considerable defect is lying along the east Himalayas which is giving dry westerly winds in the Gangetic plain. Showers have fallen in Assam, South of the Peninsula and Colombo. Calicut has received one and a half inches, Cocoin and Dibrugarh one inch and Mercara and Trichinopoly half and inch. The depression in North East India may give thunderstorms in Assam, but is too far north to affect Bengal to any important extent.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being rapid at Jacobabad and Ahmednagar, and brisk in the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore, Karachi, Jeypore, Jamnagar, Dawarka, Bhavnagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been frong to strong at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in excess of normal in several places. The maximum temperature varied from 109° at Surat to 84° at Dwarka, and the minimum from 57° at Lahore to 80° at Goa.

The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and at Calicut, Cochin, Bombay, Rajkot, Dwarka, Ahmedabad and Jacobabad.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut (1.48") and Cochin (1.10"), and moderate showers at Mangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopolo and Colombo.

Weather is favourable for local rain accompanied by thunderstorms in Ceylon, at the most southerly stations in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th March 1902.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah	inches	29·830
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		7?·3
Dew Point		75·9
Relative humidity of Air		0·749
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	91·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·3
General Directions of wind.*		NW, NNW, E, WNW, N, NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	164

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th February 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	..	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	..	29
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,380	770	10	2,160
Total for 6 weeks	4,680	970	10	2,660
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	407	238	5	46
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	15	—	670
Total to corresponding date do.	2,111	1,026	9	39

A PARTY of English experts at climbing, in association with Swiss and Austrian mountaineers, will make some interesting ascents in the Himalayas during the coming summer. The object of the expedition is mainly to break climbing records, but scientific observations will also be made. The Englishmen are Messrs. Crowley, Knowles, and Eckenstein, the last of whom was Sir William Conway's companion in his last Himalayan expedition. Porters and Swiss guides have already been engaged. The first peak to be attempted will be the Gowdin Austen, 28,250 feet, also known as K2 or No. 2 on English maps. Afterwards the party will attempt Mount Everest, 29,000 feet high, the highest mountain in the world. The highest point yet attained in the Hamalayas is Pioneer Peak, 21,000 feet, climbed by Sir William Conway ten years ago.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—March 6, at 5 Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, S E, the wife of Capt H L Anderson, Bhopal Battalion, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SYMONDS—LEAMON—March 6, at the parish church, Tavistock, E J L Symonds, of Darjeeling, India, son of the Rev. G H and Mrs. Symonds, to Emily Edith, daughter of Mr and Mrs Leamon, Tavistock, Devon.

STUDHOLME—WAUCHOPE—March 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, J F Studholme, of Ruanui, New Zealand, to Hersey, daughter of the late Major-Gen. R A Wauchope, Indian Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

CREED—March 7, at Westbourne Park Road, Major R J G Creed, late of the Leicestershire Regt, son of the late Col. H Creed.

GOODE—March 10, at Holme Lea, Landudno, widow of the Very Rev W Goode, D D, dean of Ripon, and daughter of the late Hon W Cust, aged 80.

LUCAS—March 6, at Kensington Palace Gardens, Sir T Lucas, Bart, aged 80.

POWYS-KECK—March 8, at The Knoll, Kingston Hill, the Hon Mrs Powys-Keck, daughter of the late Admiral Sir J Gore, G C B, and widow of Major Hon H L Powys-Keck, aged 83.

RATHBONE—March 6, at Greenbank, Liverpool, W Rathbone, L L D, J P, D L, aged 83.

REDMOND—March 7, at Eaton Lodge, Guildford, J P Redmond, C B, lieutenant-general, colonel of the Gloucestershire Regt, aged 77.

SCOTT—March 10, at Eaton Square, widow of the late Col. the Hon C G Scott, aged 79.

TURNBULL—March 7, at Cleveland Gardens, Surg-Major F. Turnbull, M D, Retired List, Bengal Army, aged 82.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BACH—GYSI—March 29, at Bombay, Dr Carl Bach to Milly Gysi, second daughter of T. Oscar Gysi of Berne, formerly in Manchester.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHDOWN—March 9, at Moradabad, the wife of A F Ashdown, of a daughter.

CRACKNELL—March 23 at Sahebgunge, the wife of Capt H J Cracknell, of a daughter.

PEYTON—March 1st, at Moradabad, the wife of a Peyton, State Railways, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MUDIE—BENNET—March, 21 at St Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, by the Rev Mr Scott, M A, David Mudie, Manager, Wellington Mills, Serampore, to Margaret Martin, daughter of George Bennet, Esq, Manager, Hastings Mill, Serampore.

DEATHS.

CLARKSON—March 24, at St Thomas' Mount, Cathrine, the beloved wife of Mr Clarkson, after a long and painful illness, aged 64 years and 4 months.

CHOPIN—March 16, at Basti, N W P, Louise Margaret youngest and last surviving daughter of I F Chopin, late Indigo Planter, Purneah, Bengal, and grand-aunt of C J C Ricker, Benares Opium Agency, aged 85 years.

GELL—March 25, at Culford, Coonoor, Frederick Gell, D D, late Bishop of Madras, after a short illness, aged 82 years.

KALYANARAMIER—March 25, at Bezwada, the Rev M. Kalyanaramier, of the C M S Telugu Mission, and father of Mr John Robert Kalyanaramier, of the C M S High School, Bezwada, of exhaustion following on abscess.

KERR—March 23 at Darbhanga, T S Ry, Margaret Minnie Kerr, aged 17 months.

WILLIAMS—March, 22 at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Violet Dulcie, the younger daughter of Wyndham H Williams, aged 4 months.

WITHERS—January 20, on the Kumasi Railway Survey, West Africa, of black-water fever, George Herbert Tucker Withers, the dearly beloved fourth son of the late Charles Withers and of his wife Isabella Amelia, aged 29 years and 30 days.

HOT WEATHER COMFORTS.

	Rs.	a
CHIRETTONES — Cools the Blood and prevents Boils.	1	0
COCA WINE — Prevents fatigue.	2	8
PAPARADINE — For indigestion.	2	0
CHICKEN WINE — Will sustain when food is distasteful.		0
EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA IODISED — A great Blood Purifyer.	2	4
SUMMER SALINE — Coolin and refreshing.	1	4
SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS — A mild and pleasant laxative.	0	12
VIOLET POWDER — Keeps the skin cool and velvety.	0	10
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE — The Finest Hair Dressing Extant.	1	8

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 2-44m, 3-47a. Low water, 8-56m., 9-48a.
Banks closed: Easter holidays.

BHOWNAGUR NEWS.—Our local correspondent writes:—Three persons were buried alive at Dragandhra, a quantity of earth having fallen upon them while they were making excavation for white earth. A fire occurred at Bhownagur in Pakhallwada yesterday. It was not extinguished until the damages to the extent of Rs. 2,000 were done. The temperature at present in Bhownagur is 102° while at Wadhwan 105°.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the Morque, by Mr. P. Byrne the Coroner, on the body of Girjeebai, a mendicant woman, aged thirty, The deceased and her husband lived under a tree at Sewree Road. She had been ailing for some days past and was tired of life. The husband missed her on Friday morning. He searched for her and found her body next day floating in a well near the tree. The body have no marks of violence. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DROWNED.—Mr P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on Friday, at Bhuleshwar Road, regarding the death of a Hindu ascetic, name unknown, aged about forty years. The deceased was a ganja smoker and opium eater. He used to sleep on the Bhuleshwar Tank premises and was last seen alive at 9 o'clock on Thursday night, when he was sitting on one of the steps of the tank chanting religious songs. The next morning his body was found from the tank. It was presumed that he accidentally slipped into the tank and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

DAY-LIGHT BURGLARY.—Mrs. Domingo Monica Dayen, residing at Matarpakady Road, Mazagon, has reported to the Police that about 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, she locked up her house and in company of her daughter and other relations went to the Rosary Chapel for Good Friday service. When they returned about three hours after they found the place had been broken into and a small wooden box containing jewellery of the value at Rs. 1,299 and a Government Paper for Rs. 500 carried away. The entrance into the house was effected by wrenching the staple off the back door, facing the back yard.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Fultala via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd April 1902: Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. Mukemaru will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. on Tuesday the 1st April 1902. A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 8 a. m. on Tuesday the 1st April 1902. Letters etc. for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.

OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Police Inspector Brewin charged one Alikherulla with being in possession of property valued at Rs. 50 which he could not give a reasonable account for. The day before yesterday at about 2 a. m. the police got certain information in consequence of which they kept a watch near the water cisterns at the corner of the Maidan near the Gaiety Theatre. The accused had made away with the property from the Victoria Terminus and concealed it near the cisterns. The property evidently seemed to belong to some unknown passenger who left Bombay the day before yesterday. Keeping watch in the early dawn the Police caught the accused removing the property fom the place where it was concealed. The accused pleaded not guilty. The accused having previous convictions against him the Magistrate sentenced him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

HARBOUR FERRY STEAMERS.—The harbour ferry steamer Fairy Queen has been much patronised during the holidays as indeed it deserved to be. Messrs. Vishram Ebrahim and Co. have been at great pains to develop the daily pleasure trips and the steamer is fitted up specially with that end in view. The accommodation is excellent and as the steamer has a capital kitchen on board it is not now necessary to make the hitherto troublesome preparations for lunch. By giving the messman notice the day beforehand—either by telephone or postcard—breakfast is served on the Uran and Ulwa trip and luncheon as that to Dharamtar. The catering is done in a highly satisfactory manner and it is now possible to spend a day on the water in absolute comfort. The morning steamer leaves Modi Bunder at 7 o'clock and returns at noon, while the afternoon trip starts at 12 noon, and the vessel is back alongside the quay directly after six o'clock in the evening.

AURANGABAD NOTES.

OUR Aurangabad Correspondent writing on Thursday says:—The two most important events of the week have been the celebration of the Bakri-Id and Holy. Close observes find that every festival in every community is dwindling year by year and this year has proved no exception. In the celebration of the Bakri-Id the Edgah was sparsely attended by the followers of the Prophet, while the spectators were numerous. The State elephant having died, the Soubha came in a palanquin with his usual suite. After the ceremonies were over the usual salute from the Battery was fired and the crowd dispersed. The route followed by the Soubha was aligned with a vast crowd of sight-seers, and mendicants. The beggars were, however, disappointed as the Soubha did not dole out any charity to the poor, as was the usual custom, although the Nizam's Government generously accords Rs. 500 for each function annually. On arrival at the Nowkanda Palace (the ancient Throne-Room of Aurangzebe) the Soubha alighted and after paying the customay respect to the Throne and receiving and giving Nazars to the Begums of the place the cavalcade repaired to the Soubha's Dewdi, (official residence) where a reception was held, which closed the day's proceedings.

The 'Holi' passed off very quietly this year, thanks to the energetic action taken by Captain J. R. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, preventing bands of miscrants from wandering throughstreets throwing filth and dirt into houses and committing other abominations and singing obscure and ribald songs. By this wise and timely measure the respectable people were allowed grace up to 2, a.m. to enjoy soft music, while the rabble were restricted to strictly regulation time viz, 9-30 p.m.

The most important item of news of the week is the trial of Mr. W. Gopalswamy Naidu, before the Sudder Munsiff of Aurangabad, for the alleged attempted murder of his Gomashta. The case is shrouded in mystery and is exciting the greatest excitement. Party-feeling is running to fever heat among the Marvari community and the progress of the case is being watched with the greatest anxiety by them. The late Ootamchand, son of Ruttonchand, the wealthiest banker in the place, having fallen out with his relatives, had taken Mr. Gopalswamy into his service and on his death-bed bequeated to him all his estate without reservation. This has naturally angered the community. But in fairness it may be stated that Mr. Gopalswamy belongs to one of the leading Naidu families here and is highly esteemed and respected by all including the military authorities who refused to hand him over to the Moglai authorities until his guilt was proved. But higher intervention prevailed and he was eventually handed over. The Court is daily crowded. Eminent Barristers and Vakils have been engaged.

There have been a few suspected cases of plague at Jalna during the week. A promising young carpenter named Ganpat with two of the members of the family have died within three days of each other. There is however a great scare as rumours are afloat that the dreaded desease has not only made its appearance at Furdapur but also at Manmar. Poojas and other things are being performed to avert the evil.

Amongst the most amusing of these has been the establishment of a whist club by one Thimiah assisted by his friends Yengunnar Rajalingum Narainswamy to divert their minds and it is amusing to witness the crowds at the rendezvous. This week has been prolific of accidents.

A young Lingayet travelling from Khandesh on his way to Hyderabad met with an accident at Khandesh owing to a collision. He appears to have had concussion of the brain, for he complains of severe headache. He suddenly died at Bunjarwadi Station (Dowlatabad) and was brought in here when the wagon conveying him was detached and a Punchnama held. An open verdict was recorded. A Gowli woman while stepping out of the cooking room overstepped a pint of boiling milk scalding her little child, 3 years old, which succumbed.

Except for a few sporadic cases of small pox the station at present is enjoying good health. The dearth in the supply of Halli Sicca Rupees is seriously hampering trade and is causing great inconvenience to traders and others. Many are prepared to close their shops.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Friday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	6	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	16	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	32	26	47
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	18	10	25
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	41	33	71
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	11	19
G Mahim and Worli	31	13	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	18
Total	150	125	261
Same date last year	127	88	238

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	5	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	18	18	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	41	27	52
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	15	13	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	30	29	70
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	11	21
G Mahim and Worlee	17	21	31
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	
Hospitals	0	10	22
Total	127	134	277
Same date last Year	94	88	228

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	6	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	39	22	56
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	35	18	45
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	9	15	25
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	40	31	78
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	8	19
G Mahim and Worli	28	15	27
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	26
Total	165	130	287
Total plague deaths to date	110,362	95,413	
Same date last year	103	116	252

IT was claimed at the Laundry Congress, opened in Manchester that the city is unsurpassed in the provision of laundries at its municipal and other public institutions. Mr. Alderman McDougall said that the cheapening of laundry processes by the introduction of machinery had made possible some unusual privileges at the Swinton workhouse. At that institution there are 900 boys and girls, and each child performs ablutions twice daily. For each ablution a clean towel is now provided, and one traceable advantage is a reduction in cases of ophthalmia. More than this the use of the latest laundry machinery has made it possible to provide the boys with clean collars and the girls with clean frills every day. Alderman McDougall says that since these clean towels and collars and frills were introduced, there has been a marked improvement in the behaviour of the children.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 14TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. Egypt, Captain G. L. Langborne, with the English Mails of the 14th March, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON

Boyd, Rev and Mrs; Norman, Mr; Dallas, Capt, Mrs and child; Desmond, Mr; Ricketts, Capt L H; Smyth, Mr C W; Walker, 2nd Lieut; Lacon, 2nd Lieut; Whitworth, 2nd Lieut; Fox-Male, 2nd Lieut; Sinpey, 2nd Lieut; Maxwell, 2nd Lieut; Tedman, Mr; Watson, Mr; Tressider, Mr; Whyte, Mr; Murphy, Mr J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Becker, Miss; Gaye, Mr and Mrs; Douglas, Mr, Mrs and 2 infants; Walton, Mrs; Black, Mr J; Bird, Capt; Prist, Mr and Mrs child and infant; Atkinson, Mr; Ross, Mr; Moore, Capt; Oliver, Mr; Shone, Mrs; FitzGibbon, Miss; Searle, Capt; Grant, Maj and Mrs; Magrath, Capt; Triggs, Mr B; Downning, Mr; Black, Lieut; Heineman, Mr and Mrs; Gysi, Miss; Fielder, Capt; Caddy, Dr; Montgomery, Dr; Sutherland, Mr

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Silva Dr F P O; Vieira Mr F M

FROM PORT SAID.

Hutton, Mrs; Cartwright, Miss; Junkin, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI—Wilcocks, Gen Sir J.

FROM ADEN.

Gleinne, Col; Snone, Maj-Gen W F; Johnson, Miss M

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MARCH. 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Vet Major W R Hagger, B; Mr A J Fox, B; Mr C Goodall, B; Mr A Weston, B; Mr H J Johnston, B; Mr P Goldney, B; Mr J M Lacey, M; Mr H J H Henderson, Bo; Lieut Col W du G Gray; Lieut Col G F H Dillon; Lieut Col W Lambert; Major R J Marks; Major J O Pinto; Major N S Bertie Clay; Capt E P Carter; Capt W J McElhinny; Capt F A Jacques; Capt H H Dowding; Capt J R Gaussen; Capt H A Lane; Capt F L Northcott; Capt A G Stuart; Capt W S Eardley Howard; Capt H G Brett; Capt F A B Fryer; Capt J A Strick; Lieut F A Jackson; Lieut B J Haslam

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Vet Major W R Hagger, B 6 mo furl, in continuation of privilege leave; Mr T S Macpherson, B Cov, 2 mo M C; Mr G S Curtis, B Cov, 4 days' furl; Mr H C Jones, B, 4 mo M C (cancels return); Mr D G Orchard, B, 6 weeks' M C; Mr J R C Nicolls, B, 1 week's furl; Mr A Monk, B, 4 mo M C; Mr A D Antnony, 6 mo M C; Mr H E Bartlett, B, 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C; Mr R E Carter, B, 1 day's furl; Mr A Fotheringham, M Cov, 2 mo M C; Mr D G Viviani, M, 3 mo M C; Mr C W P St John, M, furl on M C to May 23, 1902; Capt W Beale, Bo, furl on M C to Sept 4 1902; Mr R A L Moore, Bo Cov, 7 mo furl; Mr L Robertson, Bo Cov, 6 mo M C; Major H Custance, 6 mo; Capt H R McGill, 3 mo; Lieut F P P Rouse, 3 weeks

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt C B Thornhill, B; Mr G S Curtis, B Cov; Mr R E Carter, B; Miss A Parker, B; Lieut Col W Lambert; Capt J A Bliss; Capt A C Bremner; Capt H J R Twigg; Capt A G Kemball; Lieut T Mathew

BILLIMORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you through your valuable journal, allow me to inform the Government of Gaekwar of the management and somewhat but uncivilized discipline maintained concerning the laws of sanitation of Billimora. During the hot season, it is strange to see that no water has been sprinkled over the roads for the past four or five years at least. The reason they show for this is the increase of the Bubonic Plague. If this be the case, what on earth does the Bombay Municipality sprinkle water for? Moreover, I do not suppose the sprinkling of water helps to increase the germs of plague. I am sure no sanitary officer will raise objection to sprinkling if they take into consideration the piteous condition of the people in so hot and scorching a season. Surely the "Sirkar Ma-Bap" ought to have shown some pity towards her dumb and timid subjects. The sooner the Maharaja takes steps the better.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Billimora, March 26.

ARRIVAL OF R. Y. S. VALHALLA.

The Royal Yacht Squadron Valhalla Captain John Caws, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Colombo having left that port on the 25th instant. The Valhalla, which belongs to the Earl of Crawford has been cruising round the world, for over four months. She left Cowes (Isle of White) on the 25th November last She is three masted vessel of 647 tons and painted white. Admiral keppel and Dr. Walker, are the owner's guests on board.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 8th March, 1902:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 8th March 1902—G I P R system	1,97,857	7,61,196	4,107	9,63,160
I M R do	58,984	1,8?,138	518	2,39,670
Total	2,56,841	9,41,33?	4,655	12,02,830
Actuals for corresponding week ending 9th March, 1901—G I P R system	1,91,266	6,03,333	10,941	8,05,077
I M R do	59,499	1,60,309	463	2,20,271
Total	2,50,765	7,63,642	10,941	10,25,318
Increase or Decrease—G I P R	+6,591	+1,57,863	—6,371	+1,58 083
I M R	—515	+ 19,229	+ 85	+ 19,399

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th March 1902, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,06,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	230	477	9	716
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	10,22,989	22,80,749	35,705	33 39,443
Total for 1 weeks	11,28,989	25,00,749	39,705	36,69,443
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,607	2,01,988	1,892	3,14,487
Per mile of Ry. do.	240	438	4	682
Total to corresponding date do.	12,35,448	20,59,292	29,484	33,24,224

Increase for the week ... Rs 15,513
Do to date ... " 345,219

The plague returns for the week ending March 22nd show 26,108 deaths against 25,655 in the week preceding, the principal figures are:—Punjab 16,829 against 15,090; Bombay district, 3,705 against 4,779; United Provinces, 2,057 against 2,335; Bengal districts, 824 against 1,289, Bombay City, 700 against 856; Calcutta, 420 against 501; Mysore State, 194 against 304. There was a noticeable improvement in Ludhiana district, where deaths fell from 6,514 to 4,966: a decrease of 1,000 also occurred in the Sialkote district. Delhi reported one case and one death only.

FIRE-EXTINGUISHING appliances are now carried by most of the Central London Railway trains—in case of any accident. A more important new feature on the line is the fact that the atmosphere is replaced every morning before traffic begins, the great fan at Bond-street Station being revolved at top speed for three hours and-a-half. The air is, of course, at once replaced by fresh air from the outside. At present it rushes into the "Tube" at the nearest inlets, that is to say, at the stations on each side of Bond-street—Oxford Circus and Marble Arch. Therefore, for the time being, only the tunnel between those two points is atmospherically purified. But as soon as possible all the platform doorways at these and the other stations will be fitted with air-tight doors, so that the "Tube" can be sealed up, as it were, from end to end, and a complete scouring of the whole route effected every morning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Volute, 2,598 tons, Captain H Carter, sailed on Saturday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Tientsin, 2,555 tons, Captain W W Cook, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Shanghai, 6th March, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Leopoldino, 2,070 tons, Captain M Krunajivic, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3,136 tons, Captain Kendall, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Rangoon, 16th March, with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain J Wilson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Perth, 2,518 tons, Captain D Morrison, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Newport, 28th February, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 768 tons, Commander E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 27th March, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Hon'ble E J Hawke, Mr and Mrs Young, Mr Thompson, Mr E R H Jackson, Mr S N Damala, Mr Simpson, Mr D G Fair child and 69 deck.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Pachumba, 514 tons, Captain R J Rickford, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 16 horses and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Kerrick, Capt Spencer, Mr and Mrs Robertson, Mr Thomas, Capt Wood, Mr Churchward, Mr Bottomley, Col E Ellis, Mr Husson Ali and 99 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Ballaarat, 28,60 tons, Captain R A Peters, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 11th March via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Colombo Mrs Pinto and four children Miss Duff, Mr H Gowrie Mrs Turner and two children, Mr A Byramjee, Mr N S Billimoria, Mr and Mrs Hayley, Miss Noyes. From Yokoshama—Mr Isackuts. From Melbourne—Mrs Ingles and two deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 29.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

a Torpedo Boat No 100—Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N — —
a Do No 103—Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N — —

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

3 Torpedo Boats — —
a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
R I M S Canning		Gordon			I Marine
H M S Highflyer	5600	Brock			Royal Navy
H M S Plassey					Torpedo G'boat
H M S Assaye		Lambert			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
H M S Abyssinia					Turret-ship
R I M S Clive		Piffard			R I Marine
R I M S Minto		Vale			I Marine
Bavarian	6725	Macinal		28-3	Transport
Valetta	2974	Cubbitt	China	12-2	P & O Co
Parramatta	2944	Cook			P & O Co
Jeiunga		Hutchinson			M M & Co
Mazagon	3 79	Cockman			P & O Co
Barton	2408	Underwood			Cory Bros.
Margareta	150	Baddeley			R I Marine
Hoseinee	944	Hughes	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Okara	3439	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Assyria	969	Skinner			M M & Co
Lismore	2277	Andrews			W & A G & Co
Crescent	905	Raffin	Calcutta	31-3	M M Cassum
Bolton Hall	2377	Lewis			Corry Bros Co
King Arthur	1047	Bennett			B & P S N Co
Armenian	5736	McConkey			Transport
Dunolly	2127	Nicol			T M & Co
Telena	3124	Falck			W & A G & Co
Khandalla	1318	Hill			M M & Co
Pachumba	514	Rickford			M M & Co
Egypt	4178	Langborne			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
E	Neidenfels	3502	Zittlosey	Hamburg	4-4	Glade & Co
F	...erth	2576	Morrison	K'chee	4-4	K N & Co
G	Naderi	1168	Hansen	R S Ports	5-4	B & P S N Co
H&J	Ravenshoe	2351	Bate	Hambury	5-4	K W & Co
K	Muke Maru	2081	Yoji	Japan	1-4	N Y K
P	Clan Maclean		Gray	Madras	31-3	F M & Co
O	Wragby	2374	Manifield	Marseilles		Ralli Bros
Q	Castanos	1920	Jenking	Fleetwood	5-4	R A Willis

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Mangalore	31-3	Shp'd & Co
Satrunji	517	Ahmed	K'chee	29-3	do

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	City of Perth s	Morrison	Newport, Feb 28
	Okhla s	Kendall	Rangoon, Mar 16
29	Egypt s	Langborne	Aden, Mar 24
	Tientsin s	Cook	Shanghai Mar 6
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Mar 27
	R I M S Canning	Gordon	Rangoon, Mar 18
	Austria s	Fellner	Trieste, Mar 10
	Kt Errent s	Kendall	Cardiff, Mar 1
30	Ballaarat s	Peters	Shanghai, Mar 11
	Pellucas	Foresti	Busreh, Mar 22
	R Y S Valhalla	Caws	Colombo, Mar 25
	Lodovica s	Bartelich	Calcutta, Mar 18

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Tabristan s	Moore	Hull
	Mikado s	Ward	Hull
	Nadir s	Morgan	Calcutta, &c
	Pl say (transport)	Preston	England
29	Shirala s	Pearson	Akyab
	Leopoldino s	Krunajevic	Rangoon
	Victoria s	Crewe	Aden
29	Umballa s	Wilson	Calcutta, &c
	Volute &c	Carter	Genoa & Marseilles
29	Bavarian (Trpt)	Macnicol	England
29	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Kurachi

The following vessels, began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Pachumba, for Persian Gulf
" Okara, for Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March 25—Strs. Flamingo, Coombe, Karachi 12th March; and Tonbridge, Zweiniger, Durban 20th Feb.
March 26—Ship River Falloch, Ballantyne, Zenzibar 21st Dec; and Str. Gutenfels, Rode, Middlesbro 6th Feb.
March 27—Strs. Scindia, (B) Williams, Bombay 17th March; touched at Cochin 20th March. (B) Goa, Morton, Moulmein 24th March.

DEPARTURES.

March 25—Strs. Madura, Rajah, Ikhona, Stolzenfels and Battersea Bridge.
March 26—Strs. Chanda and Lindula.
March 27—Strs. Mary Park, Vulcon, Santhia, Khedoung and Golconda.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Arrived from
13	Hilleray	Calcutta
22	Trocas	Batoum
25	Loodiana	Negapatam
25	Nuddea	Rangoon
26	Rewa	London

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—25 bales wool, Moti Jaithi; 50 bales wool, R M Kooka; 122 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—2,000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia s—30 bales skins, Max Khim.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—52 bales hemp, E Oomersey, 17 bales aloe fibre, The Bombay Company 4 hogsheads chutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 325 cwt horns, B Esmal; 325 cwt horns E Sewji; 40 cwt deer horns, J M Rehimtoola; 15 cwt deer horns, G H Mahomed; 250 cwt wild turmeric, D Keshowjee; 4,000 cwt massori, David Sassoon and 4,000 cwt bonemeal The Bombay Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mars s—640 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 6,830 cwt linseed, 1,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ravenshoe s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Neidenfels s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 280 bales cotton fly, J C Toddywala; 200 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 3,360 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Neidenfels s—11 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK

Imani s—125 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 210 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 3,992 cwt rapeseed, John Facheri; 649 cwt ground nuts A Blaschek and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Majunga s—16,071 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 53 cwt Colombo roots, M Lalljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wargby s—2,000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
Volute s—1,001 cwt rapeseed, N Soonderjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Volute s—1,000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,652 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—93 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—130 bales twist, R S; Woonwala and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 33 bundles gum, A H Mowjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 306 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,898 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales cotton, Tata.
Mazagon s—400 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 806 bales cotton, Shingtai Co; 477 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—700 bales cotton, Shingtai Company; 750 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 2,500 bales twist, S J David and Co; 300 bales twist E Noordin and Co.

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BERLIN WOOLS	BALACLAVAS
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MODERATE PRICES.

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NEW SIMLA "PUTTOO" HATS, WIDE BRIM SOFT TWEED, Rs. 6-8.

SILK LINED, OUR OWN MAKE.

NEW CURZON SUN HELMETS, COVERED GREY FELT, Rs. 11-8.

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"Get an ERARD on the ninetynine years' system or any other system."
LISZT—
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Sir JULIUS BENEDICT—
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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

And the Patronage and Presence of SIR LAWRENCE AND LADY JENKINS,

THURSDAY, 3RD APRIL, at 9-30 p.m., IN AID OF MISS MILLARD'S HOME FOR BLIND CHILDREN.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Pianoforte Duet. "Jubal Overture"..... Weber. Miss CLARA PROCTER and Mr. G. SCRINZI.
2 Song..... "Sleep, My Love, Sleep"..Arthur Sullivan. Mrs. MACBETH.
3 Song..... "Come into the Garden, Maud"..... W. Balfe. Mr. C. E. COPPLESTONE.
4 Organ Solo .... "Impromptu"..... Renklauf. Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
5 Song..... "For All Eternity'.....A. Mascheroni. With Violin Obligato, Mrs. BOLLAM and Mr. H. W. ASTELL (Violin).
6 Violin Solo... { (a) "Salut d'Amour"...Elgar. (b) "Spanische Tanze"..Sarasati. } Mr. H. W. ASTELL.

PART II.

7 Vocal Duet ... "Awake." .....H. G. Pelissier. Mrs. BOLLAM and Madame DURAN,
8 Song ..... "Lend me your aid"..... Gounod. Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
9 Song..... "Two Roses,".....Eva Lonsdale, Miss CLARA PROCTER.
10 Song..... Mr. N. MEDLEY.
11 Pianoforte Solo ..... { (a) Preludium-Holberg Suite .....Grieg (b) Berceuse .....Chopin } Mr G. SCRINZI.
12 Vocal Trio ..... "Queen of the Night"...H. Smart. Miss CLARA PROCTER, Madame DURAN and Mr N. MEDLEY.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Accompanists—Mrs. MACBETH, Miss CLARA PROCTER, Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER, and Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

Erard Full Concert Grand, and Bluthner Aliquot Grand.

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ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1902.

IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT.

SIMULTANEOUSLY we hear from home that Mr. Redmond has given notice of a motion to censure the Speaker for not calling upon Mr. Chamberlain to withdraw "his expression about traitors" and that Mr. Wyndham, the Secretary of State for Ireland, has introduced a Bill to further facilitate tenants acquiring holdings through the Land Commission and extending the action of the Congested District Boards. The latter message indicates the honest intention of Government to press on towards the mark, cautiously, step by step; the former, the determination of the dancing dervishes and mad mullahs of the west to obstruct the business at St. Stephens and to "play the divil" generally. The Irish Land Bill is not Home Rule. It will enable the tenant to acquire the land he wants at a fair and equitable price and on easy terms and that is his legitimate aspiration. But his leaders—successful as leaders, but execrable as teachers—will not be satisfied with this as an earnest of Government's intentions towards them. They will be contented with nothing short of Home Rule—which will do them no good until all the present constituents of the Nationalist party have gone to their reward—and the measure, now proposed, though calculated to turn poor men into well-to-do agriculturists, and dependent tenants into independent landowners, will certainly not earn the gratitude of a people, who, Mr. T. W. Russell says, are not ungrateful by nature, but as we must suppose, by inclination, or perchance from what Americans call "pure cussedness." In the Commons last week Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had a passage-at-arms. They accused one another of giving utterance to "malignant slanders," and "the air for miles went blue." Mr. Chamberlain mentioning the fact that 3,500 South African burghers were now fighting with us against the Boers, Mr. Dillon very improperly, very impolitely and very disloyally as a British subject himself, exclaimed that they were traitors. It is not necessary to discuss the point. They know what is best for their own interests, and apart from mere sentiment, they are men much to be admired. It is by the efforts of men who have not closed their eyes to self-interest that the world is to-day what it is. Mr. Dillon's synonym for worldly wise men is not "traitors" or he would not have interrupted Mr. Chamberlain, except out of a spirit of general contrariness, or the "sheer love of life." What could Mr. Chamberlain do? Would any man in a post-prandial oration allow another to get the better of him? We take it was post-prandial oration, as the house adjourned after midnight and legislators are not much given to speech-making until the habitues of the terrace have got into evening dress. "Traitors" retorted Mr. Chamberlain, "well you ought to be a good judge of traitors." And so Mr. Dillon ought, that is, if the strongest advocate of Home Rule as proposed by Mr. Gladstone, is to be accepted as a friend of Ireland, but still a loyal subject—"the Red Earl"—who only a week earlier remarked that "if the Nationalists were rebels, it was no new thing"! It was the obvious retort and the only possible one. It is a soft impeachment we are surprised to find objected to.

Mr. Redmond, who has given notice of the motion referred to, has fully and unmistakably stated that nothing short of Home Rule will be acceptable to his party. Mr. Wyndham's new measure may have been the product of divine inspiration, but it will not do. This Irish question, said Mr. Redmond, so long as it was unsettled, in spite of anything any English statesman might say, would remain to confound, confuse, and divide English parties, to wreck English Governments, to ruin English statesmen, to haunt and paralyse English Parliaments, and to weaken the power and blast the moral influence of England before the world. So it would remain until the day when it was settled by the concession of the just, moderate, and constitutional demand made by the Irish people. And his retort to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, whose whole attitude is one of conciliation towards the Nationalists, was "The Liberal party, what a sight it is for gods and men!" All the English parties' declarations were to the effect that they could not govern Ireland except by the Coercion Act. As far as Irishmen were concerned, it was a matter of comparative indifference to them what the English parties were doing on this question. They were bound to no English party. The cause of Home Rule depended upon no English party, upon no combination of English statesmen, but upon forces as irresistible as the forces of nature themselves, and whether the question was eventually settled by a Liberal Government or by a Conservative Government, or in the interests of England and the Empire by an agreement between all English parties, the Irish party, at any rate, could rest perfectly easy in the confident assurance that the triumph of their cause was inevitable. Mr. Redmond is hopeful, or pretends he is. Lent over and the Easter recess at an end, his Majesty's Faithful Commons are likely to see stirring times in the House. The Ministerialists can, and will, pass their measure, and its effect will be efficacious, so far as it goes, to tenants who are not afraid of being boycotted or of any other inconvenience their enemies may choose to visit upon them. But in the meantime we imagine the House of Commons will see more strange scenes and the Clock Tower will fail to afford accommodation for all whom the Speaker may desire to send there. The Nationalists have a capital opportunity to test the quality of Mr. Balfour's new rules and to obstruct the passing of Mr. Wyndham's measure through its conventional stages. That they will try we may accept Mr. Redmond's assurance; for only the other day he told us that the Irish party to-day stands in precisely the same position as the Irish party did under Mr. Parnell, and the demand of the Irish people to-day is precisely the same—that they shall have the power of managing all purely Irish affairs for themselves "free from the stupid, ignorant and meddlesome interference of men who did not understand Irish needs, and who were not concerned in the settlement of their local problems." But Mr. Wyndham can scarcely be included in this category. Before he was Chief Secretary for Ireland, he was Private Secretary to Mr. Balfour when he held that position, and is a descendant, maternally, of Lord Edward FitzGerald, the Irish rebel.

Mr. Redmond says the condition of Ireland cannot go on as it is and Mr. Wyndham agrees with him. More than that he introduces a measure to deal with present needs. That Ireland wants no more is testified to the fact that at the present moment it is freer from crime than it has been for years past. And we can quite believe with Mr. Redmond, so far as the Nationalists are concerned, "that condition is intensely maddening to the Irish people." Mr. Redmond has, or believes he has, a rooted belief that the day will soon arrive when Ireland will govern herself, in regard to her own local affairs, "if the Irish people only show themselves as constant, as true to principle and as courageous as Lord Rosebery's present attitude is fickle, false and pusillanimous." When Mr. Redmond said that he was more anxious to score off Lord Rosebery than to represent the true state of feeling in his country, or for that matter his own belief as to the future of his own country. Therein lies the secret of his whole line of action. He is not a friend of his country. He is not a true patriot, or else, keeping at all times in view the one thing he deems necessary he would welcome, for what it is worth, every attempt to benefit the people of that country, however small a section of the people the attempt might be likely to benefit. The offence for which Mr. Dillon was suspended was not one which the Speaker could overlook. He had no justification for his remark, and if the Burghers are traitors and Earl Spencer's definition of the Irish members is not a slander, Mr. Chamberlain was well within the limits of accuracy when he observed that Mr. Dillon ought to be a good judge of traitors. When Mr. Healy characterised Mr. Dillon as "a sentimental humbug," we remember "Traitor" was the best Mr. Dillon could manage in reply. Mr. Dillon has left unchallenged the assertion that he is a pronounced friend of the Boers, and considering that the expression is one he has applied to those of his own party with whom he does not precisely see eye to eye, he ought to be a good judge before applying it either to the loyal Burghers, or any other man or section of men. He should construe a compliment from Mr. Chamberlain's remark, for surely a wise man would not use the word "traitor" unless he wishes to be accounted a good judge of what constitutes loyalty and disloyalty.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE BAN RIGH.

SOUTH America has always been productive of romance. The South American Continent was a field of picturesque mystery and adventure before civilization brought with it republics and revolts, political strife and intrigue, and all that quaint incident which makes the country the El Dorado of the novelist. Whilst Europe and even the Orient is taking on a matter of fact hum-drum air of commercialism, South America still clings to the picturesque and the romantic, its little wars have a savour of the strifes of olden days, and its methods are either glaringly sensational or quaintly irresponsible. The Venezuelan rebellion, the latest of the long series of revolts, which keep the country in a continuous state of civil warfare, has been productive of more than one highly romantic incident, and not the least interesting of the stories which have been told of the doings of the Venezuelan rebels is the narrative of Captain Willis, who successfully ran a cargo of guns and ammunition into Venezuela in the Ban Righ. The Ban Righ was the boat that was seized by the authorities in the Thames in November last on account of the suspicious character of her cargo. She was detained, it will be remembered, for thirteen days and was ultimately released on the assurance of Columbian officials in London that her cargo was intended for the Columbian Government. These officials, however, were mistaken. Captain Willis' narrative is to the effect that the statement of the Customs Officials that guns and ammunition were found in the hold was absolutely absurd. When the vessel left the Thames she had nothing on board but a large quantity of stoves and gun mountings for bow and stern chasers. The guns and ammunition were taken aboard at Antwerp, and there also were shipped a French captain of artillery, two sergeants, and a doctor. The crew was entirely British. All the guns were very neatly concealed—those intended for the Ban Righ's own armament were especially cleverly hidden. One was built round with a wooden staging and surmounted with a box of flowers, and another was concealed with canvas is such a way as to make it devoid of suspicion. However, by some means or other the crew, most of whom were shipped after the cargo had been got aboard, got an inkling of the nature of the cargo, and they refused to sail. It required a bonus of a month's pay to overcome their reluctance. From Antwerp the Ban Righ proceeded to St. Pierre, the captain himself being up to this time under the impression that the cargo really was intended for the Columbian Government. But at St. Pierre to his great surprise he was told to pay off his crew, and having done so he was just as much mystified to discover that a new crew had been signed on without his knowledge. Here also he shipped General Matos and a number of other prominent Venezuelan rebels, and then he was told that he had really embarked upon a gun running expedition in the interests of the Venezuelan rebels. The Venezuelan flag was hoisted, and on the poop deck of the Ban Righ the bewildered captain participated in the dramatic inauguration of the real adventure—the singing of the Venezuelan National Anthem—and the Ban Righ was re-christened the Libertador. From thence the Ban Righ's adventures became daily more startling. Approaching the Venezuelan coast a sloop was sighted. General Matos' son, who was also on board, went to Captain Willis, and informed him that the General's orders were that he had to take the sloop. He refused on the ground that he had not set out on a piratical expedition, but the order was insisted upon and it ended in Willis' chasing the sloop firing upon her, bringing her to, and finally taking possession of her. The sloop was then used to land the cargo of men, guns, and ammunition, all of which, with great difficulty, were safely got into the hands of the rebel army. The British Government have taken away Captain Willis' papers, but he does not mind that, as he intends to accept a stage appointment and to tell his story before the footlights. If he styles himself, as the "Daily Express" has aptly described him, "Captain Kettle in real life," he should make kudos and capital out of his adventures.

HORSES AND THE WAR.

THE column driving the famous Boer General Delarey, which is reported to have covered eighty miles in twenty-four hours, has accomplished one of the best performances of this kind in the war. It is only by rapid movements of columns in close touch with each other that our Generals may hope to capture such redoubtable leaders, as Delarey, De Wet and Botha, and so end the war. Practically the bulk of the operations, apart from the blockhouse system, have to be carried on by mounted men and the fact that our columns are obliged to move as rapidly as stated in the telegram referred to, is ample evidence of the urgent necessity that exists of not only supplying Lord Kitchener with sufficient horses to enable him to carry on operations with success, but that the animals supplied should be serviceable in every respect. Horses from all parts of the world have been used during the campaign, and it is interesting to note with what results. Hungarian horses bought in circumstances recently disclosed have been universally condemned as "flat-catchers." The Argentine remount has been described as a clumsy pigheaded brute, very slow, faint hearted, and lamentably lacking in stamina. Australian cobs have been proved excellent, and also Irish cobs and English polo ponies. But, strange testimony to the value of pedigree, nothing can beat an Arab. On the whole, judging from results, English horses have stood best the hardships of the campaign, and of English horses no class has done better than the Australian horse.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning Commander R. W. W. Gordon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 18th instant, empty.

THE Commander-in-Chief has left Calcutta on a short spring tour. All the Members of the Executive Council, except Mr. Raleigh who is engaged on the Universities Commission, have also left.

BRIGADIER GENERAL Sir James Willcocks, K. C. M. G., D. S. O., who has been appointed to command the Bombay District, in place of Brigadier-General F. Ventris, arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the English Mail steamer Egypt, and landed at the Ballard Pier, where he was met by Colonel W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant-General. General Willcocks assumed the command of the Bombay District on Saturday. A salute of 9 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

THE Universities Commission arrives in Allahabad on the 3rd April. The Commission will sit on the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th idem in the Library of the Muir Central College, beginning their sittings at 11 o'clock. They will visit the various Colleges and boarding-houses for students in Allahabad, and will leave on the 10th April for Lucknow and Aligarh.

ON Tuesday night at Belvedere, in the presence of a few select guests, Sir John Woodburn presented the gold Kaiser-i-Hind medal to Kumar Sivanandan Prosad Singa for presentation to his father, Rai Bahadur Kamaleswari Prosad Sing. Medals were also awarded to Major Deane, Mr. Blackwood, Khan Bahadur Mahamed Yugan, and Shaik Mohamed Kamal.

THE debate on the Budget in the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Calcutta, on Wednesday, lasted until 6-30 p.m. The Viceroy's speech laid emphasis on the remission of arrears of revenue and also the necessity of maintaining the Military garrison at the authorised strength. He claimed that the budget was a poor man's peasant budget, and not a prosperity one—a suggestive utterance upon which much might, and doubtless will, be said.

A NEW map showing the North-West Frontier Province is now under preparation in the Survey of India Department, and will be issued almost immediately. It will be very useful to those who are interested in frontier politics, as a good deal of tribal country has necessarily to be shown beyond the old administrative border. Presumably a fresh map of the Punjab also will have to be issued eventually, though the present one need not be withdrawn, as the boundaries of the Frontier Province can readily be marked upon it.

A COURT MARTIAL has been directed to assemble for the trial of Captain Argles, who was the officer in command of the picquet of the 17th Bengal Infantry which was cut up by the Mahsuds last November. The total casualties were one Subadar and 23 rank and file of the 17th Bengal Infantry, and six other persons killed, and two sepoys and four others wounded. The scene of the attack, it will be remembered, was right in the centre of the Mahsud Waziri country at Kaniguram on the Sarwakai and Murtaza Road, half way in a direct line between Wana and Tonk.

REGARDING the new site for the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta, it is clearly superior to the one originally proposed; but what becomes of the sanctity of the glacis of Fort William, which has been so strongly insisted upon hitherto? The military authorities must presumably have been consulted, and agreed to the placing of a big building within 400 yards of the Fort, completely masking its northern face. This is a curious commentary on their rulings in past years, which emphatically laid down that the glacis, right up to Chowringhee, was not to be built upon.

IF there is any serious fighting with the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, the moral effect of the few mountain guns with the Somali Levies will be great. They are only 7-pounders, it is true; but the tribesmen know nothing about artillery, and the Levies are said to have been immensely impressed by the practice with shrapnel which they have witnessed. Lieutenant J. N. Angus, Jullundur Mountain Battery, is on his way to Berbera to take charge of the guns.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THE END OF THE SEASON.

The last day of the Bombay Racing Season was reached on Saturday, when the fourteenth Extra meeting was held. There was a very good attendance and seven capital events were run off. Sport was rather in favour of the book makers, though there were a good many who were lucky enough to discard what was the fancy of the majority in several instances, and so level up the exchanges. The first event was, the New Pony Selling Plate, for which there was a field of eleven. Silver Cup was favourite, and won by a length and-a-half. Gallant was thought to be a good thing for the Farewell Stakes, but Panala II won somewhat easily, the favourite finishing second. Nonpareil was popularly fancied for the Good-bye Stakes but did not finish in the first four, the race being won by a 5 to 1 chance on Firdosi. The Drawing Room Stakes was productive of a surprise, Roman coming in a winner with a batting at 8 to 1 against him. There was a field of twelve for the Consolation Stakes, but Etwork who was favourite only finished third. Young Taisseer being piloted home a winner by one and-a-half lengths. As was generally anticipated Dumbell did not experience much difficulty in winning the Flying Stakes. In the Parting Plate Governor won by a couple of lengths. Details:—

New pony Selling Race,—Winner, Rs. 200, second, Rs. 100, third, Rs. 50. A Selling Race for Arab Ponies, 4 bands and under landed since 1st July, 1901, and which have not won a race value Rs. 100 or over, 14 bands entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. W. L. 3lbs, for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Mahomed Shamlan's g a h Silver Cup, 7st 9lbs ..... Comerkhan 1
Mr Ebrahim bin Rashid's b a h Malabar, 7st 12lbs ..... Robertson } Dead
Mr Jeroola Bin Talib's b a h Nablias, 8st. 13lbs ..... Heeroo } heat
Messrs Pestonji Framji and Jusuff Peermahomed's b a h Ameer 9st 2lbs ..... Nama 0
Mr Farmer's ch a h Behman 8st 13lbs ..... Syed 0
Messrs A M Amer Ebrahim Amer and Cowasji Burjorji's g a h Carnane, 8st 10lbs ..... C B Mahomed 0
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's b a h Sulbookh, 8st 4lbs ..... Native 0
Mr James' b a h Roschester, 8st 4lbs ..... Robinson 0
Mr A W P's g a h Acute, 8st 11b ..... Native 0
Mr H Jamsetjee's b a h Turin, 7st 6lbs ..... Dhondi 0
Mr Ebrahim bin Rashid's b a h Settler, 6st 8lbs ..... Eroo 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Silver Cup, 4 to 1 Nablias, 6 to 1 Malabar, 10 to 1 Carnane, Rochester, and Turin, 15 to 1 Sulbookh, 20 to 1 Ameer, Behman, Acute, and Settler.

Nablias made the running to the bend, where Turin took a slight lead. Fifty yards from home the favourite came through between Nablias and Tarin and won by a length; dead heat for second place. Time—55secs.

The Farewell Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II, 8st. 10lbs ..... Soda 1
H H Maharaja Holker's ch a h Gallant, 9st. ..... C B Mahomed 2
Captain Browning's chah Tirah, 8st. 9lbs ..... Robinson 3
Messrs Mathuradass Gocouldass and Anandji Nanji's b a h Shaiboob, 8st 13lbs ..... Comerkhan 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Gallant; 3 to 1 Panala II and Tirah; 4 to 1 Shaiboob.

When the barrier went up Panala II cut out the running, with Gallant second. At the three furlongs post Shaiboob came to the front, but soon fell back, and Panala II again assuming the lead won by three lengths; a length between second and third. Time—1min. 38 1-5 secs.

The Goodbye Stakes,—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Welter Handdicap for Maiden Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr K B Irani's g a h Firdosi 7st 13lbs ..... C B Mahomed 1
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 7st 11lbs ..... Heeroo 2
H H Maharaja Holkers b a h Jeddah 7st 8lbs ..... Etul 3
Mr A R Amer's b a h Sweet William 9st 8lbs ..... Native 0
Mr Mathuradass Gocouldass' g a h Silver Fox 9st 2lbs. ..... Comerkhan 0
Mr Abdool Razar's ch a h Bin Rusheed 8st 11lbs 12 1-2lbs ..... Naman 0
Mr James ch a h Nonpariel 8st 7lbs ..... Robinson 0
Aga Shah Rookh Shah's ch a h Shah 8st 6lbs ..... Native 0
Major Lloyd Jones I M S ch a h Bassrah 7st 9lbs ..... Dhondi 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Nonpariel, 3 to 1 Silver Fox 4 to 1 Hermit, 5 to 1 Firdosi, 10 to 1 bin Rusheed and Sweet William, 15 to 1 Shah, 20 to 1 others.

Hermit made the running from Jeddah, and continued to lead when the straight was entered. At the distance he was challenged by Firdosi, and a desparate race home ended in favour of the latter by a neck, two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 8 3-5 seconds.

The Drawing Room Stakes—Winner, Rs 200, second Rs 100, third Rs 50, A Handicap for All Arab Horses and for Maiden C-B Horses. Distance—1 1-2 mile.

Mr V B Thannawalla's b a h Roman 7st ..... Etul 1
Messrs Hallibhoy Vishram and Anandji Nanji's b a h Muswood 8st 11lbs ..... C B Mahomed 2
Mr F M Garda's b a h Naranjee 6st ..... Dhondi 3
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Eclipse, 9st 8lbs ..... Robinson 0
Mr A M Amer's b a h Hyderi 9st 3lbs ..... Soda 0
Mr Mathuradass Gocouldass ch c m La Bailiffe 9st ..... Comerkhan 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Eclipse, Hyderi, La Bailiffe and Muswood, 8 to 1 Roman, 10 to 1 Narunjee.

Narunjee made the running to the bend, with Roman in close attendance. Here the latter came away on the outside and won from Muswood by a length and-a-half, the latter coming strongly at the finish length between second and third, Time 2min 34secs.

Consolation Stakes—Winner, Rs 200, second, Rs 100, third, Rs. 50. For Arabs landed since 1st July 1901, which have not won race value Rs. 100 or over. W. A. reduced 5lbs (no landing allowance). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 7lb. Ponies 13 3 and under, 12lbs. (not accumulative). Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Ebrahim bin Rushid's b a h Young Taisseer 8st 0 lbs ..... Comerkhan 1
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer 8st 12lbs ..... Heeroo 2
Mr Kalil bin Dorri's b a h Ermook 8st 7lbs ..... Robinson 3
Mr Dervish Shaikly's g a h Khederi 8st 12lbs ..... Native 0
Mr Haji Mahomed Khadar's b a m Nuzha 8st 9lbs ..... Thomas 0
Messrs Jusaf Sheriff and Sahad bin Faraj's b a h Young Roberts 8st 5lbs ..... Soda 0
8st 5lbs ..... Soda 0
Mr Suliman Obayed's b a h Grey Wolf 8st 5lbs ..... Robertson 0
Mr S C P's ch a h Zooraf, 8st 5lbs ..... Native 0
H H Maharaja Holker's b a h Young Martaban 8st 5lbs ..... Jakoo 0
Mr M F Mehta's b a h Silver Mane 8st 5lbs ..... Dhondi 0
Mr Ebrahim Amer's b a h Cromer 8st 5lbs ..... C B Mahomed 0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma, 8st ..... Saleh 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Ermook, 6 to 1 Musketeer and Young Taisseer, 10 to 1 Nuzha, Gray Wolf, and Silver Mane, 15 to 1 Khaderi, 20 to 1 Young Roberts. Zooraf, Martaban and Mosumma.

Young Martaban was badly left, and Khederi made the running until two furlongs from home, where Young Taisseer drew out, closely attended by Ermook, with Musketeer third. At the distance it looked very much as if the favourite would win, but Young Taisseer came on and won by a length and-a-half; length between second and third. Time—1min 23secs.

The flying stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200, second, Rs. 100, third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr R G Baldock's br aus g Dumbell, 10st 3lbs ..... C B Mahomed 1
Mr T C Naple's br aus m Nancy Till 7st 3lbs ..... Heeroo 2
H H Aga Khan br e g Ayrdale 8st 13st ..... Robinson 3
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart 8st 6lbs ..... Comerkhan 0
Mr Gordon Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum, 8st 7lbs ..... Robertson 0
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck 7st 8lbs ..... Rooke 0

Betting: Evens Dumbell, 2 to 1 Ayrdale, 6 to 1 Dart and Nancy Till; 10 to 1 Kettledrum and Here's Luck.

Nancy Till showed the way to the three furlongs' post where the lead was assumed by Ayrdale. Entering the straight the Aga Khan's representative continued to lead, but was soon beaten by Nancy Till. Dumbell had the race well in hand, however, and secured the verdict by a length; length and-a-half between second and third. Time—1min 2 2-5secs

The Parting Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. 14 A Selling Race for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. W. L 5lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Allowance—Maidens, 5lbs.; Ponies, new measurement, 7lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 7lbs ..... Robinson 1
Mr James' ch a h Nonpariel, 8st 4lbs ..... Comerkhan 2
Aga S Shah's ch a h Winchester, 7st 6lbs ..... Dhondi 3
Mr Cooper's b a h Dooldool, 8st 10lbs ..... C B Mahomed 0
Mr James' g a h The Hypocrite, 7st 12lbs ..... Nama 0
Mr H Jamsetji's ch a h Pana a, 7st 11lbs ..... Panala 0
Earl of Suffolk's g a h Thunder, 8st 3lbs ..... Native 0
Mr A M Bushari's ch a h Shah Jehan, 7st 3lbs ..... Kumai 0
Mr Joseph Anton's b a h Young Sher Ali, 7st ..... Ebroo 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Governor; 8 to 1 against Nonpariel, Panala and Winchester; 10 to 1 Dooldool, The Hypocrite, Shah Jehan, and Young Sher Ali; 20 to 1 Thunder.

Governor won by three lengths three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—54 2-5 secs.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AFFAIRS IN JOHANNESBERG.

BRITISH LOSSES AT RHENOSTER.

CAPTURE OF BOERS.

THE BOER DELEGATES.

REMARKABLE FEAT OF ENDURANCE.

THE ENEMY PERPLEXED.

LONDON, MAR. 29.

The Johannesberg Town Council have vigorously taken in hand the needed reforms such as water housing, sanitation and rating, but are considerably hampered by the military exigencies which restrict the supply of materials, labour and animals.

The casualty lists show that in the fighting in the Rhenoster valley on the 24th the British lost 17 killed and wounded and 29 captured.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Lord Kitchener reports that the total number of prisoners captured in the last movement was 179.

The Transvaal delegates arrived at Kroonstad on the 23rd, and next morning one of them was escorted blindfolded under the white flag to Mr. Steyn, and was expected back the same night.

After living two days in the train, the delegates moved to a house engaged for them, and will probably remain several days.

The last drive of the Boers, Lord Kitchener reports, was a remarkable feat of endurance over an immense area.

The position of the British troops on the eastward of the Boers and the absence of blockhouses to the westward made the usual preparations for a drive inapplicable.

The enemy were mostly immediately to the Northwest of Klerksdorp whence the blockhouses extend Northward to Ventersdorp and Lichtenberg and Southward to the Vaal.

On the night of the 23rd six columns left Klerksdorp-Ventersdorp line and marched independently to points forty miles to the west through the Boers and not replying to the latter's occasional fire.

Three more columns moved to the north from the Vaal.

The Boers were unable to comprehend the movement.

At dawn the columns deployed and turned about driving the Boers to the eastward towards the blockhouses.

The enemy rushed wildly about and made frantic attempts to pierce the line which were repulsed, but owing to haste, some gaps were left between the columns through which numbers of Boers slipped.

The columns reached the starting places on the night of the 24th.

Yet the loss of horses was comparatively small in the drive.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE.

The Bishops of London, St Albans and Rochester have issued an appeal for prayers for peace, declaring that for the first time there seems to be some real possibility of peace.

THE LATE MR. CECIL RHODES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

FOREIGN PRESS COMMENTS.

MR. RHODES' WILL.

LONDON, MAR. 27.

After the State funeral of Mr. Rhodes at Capetown, it is understood that his wish to be buried in the Matoppo Hills will be respected.

A memorial service will take place at St. Paul's on the 10th April, Westminster Abbey being closed to prepare for the Coronation.

His Majesty the King and Lord Salisbury will be represented at the memorial service.

It is expected that the Lord Mayor and Corporation will attend in State.

LONDON, MAR. 29.

After lying in state in the vestibule of the Parliament buildings the remains of Mr. Cecil Rhodes will be taken on Thursday by a circuitous route to the Capetown Cathedral.

The coffin will be borne on the carriage of the gun "Long Cecil" which was used in the siege of Kimberley.

After the service the cortege escorts the remains to the railway station whence a special train conveys the remains to Rhodesia.

The Paris and Vienna press comments on Mr. Rhodes are unexpectedly sympathetic, and they recognise the colossal work he has done for the Empire, his colonizing genius and unceasing toiling to advance his country's greatness.

The "Westminster Gazette" is informed that Mr. Rhodes provided by a carefully matured scheme for the continuation of his work towards the consolidation and Federation of South Africa.

He has left large sums for philanthropy and his College, Oriel, benefits in a generous measure.

Mr. Hawksley, who has been interviewed, stated that in a few days an official communication would be made regarding the will of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

THE JIBUTIL RAILWAY.

LONDON, MAR. 29.

The French Senate has adopted the Jibutil Railway subsidy.

SIR E. COLLEN ON ARMY CHANGES.

EXTENDED SERVICE IN INDIA.

A WISE MEASURE.

Sir Edward Collen in a letter to the "Times" says he has always been a supporter of short service, but is convinced that so far from extension of service with the colours in India to eight years being a dangerous concession to India it is one of the wisest measures that could be introduced.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

INCREASE OF BRITISH PRESTIGE.

The "Novoe Vremya" says the real advantages Great Britain has gained in the Persian Telegraph convention is another proof that the war in South Africa has not fettered Great Britain's international activity.

The war, it adds, has not prevented the achievement of substantial triumphs and British prestige in Persia has decidedly increased in the past six months.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TROUBLOUS SITUATION IN MACEDONIA.

MOBILISATION OF TURKISH AUXILIARIES.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Porte has called to the colours 90,000 auxiliary troops ostensibly for manœuvres, but the movement is believed to be in connection with the troublous situation in Macedonia.

COUNT VON BULOW IN ITALY.

LONDON, MAR. 27.

Signor Prinetti visited Count Von Bulow in Venice at noon to-day and remained to luncheon.

Signor Prinetti later on entertained Count Von Bulow at dinner.

IMPERIAL NURSING SERVICE.

A Royal Warrant issued creates Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service comprising the present Army Nursing Service.

THE CURE OF CANCER.

In a lecture given at Walthamstow, Surgeon Addyman announced that he had just completed the cure of a bad case of cancer by the use of Rontgen rays.

HEIR TO THE DUTCH THRONE.

A Hague paper states that an heir to the Dutch throne is expected in September.

THE USE OF INDIA'S SPARE RESOURCES.

The "Standard" agrees that in the present year the best use that could be made of any spare resources in India is to make good the losses occasioned by the distress.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The Revenue for the quarter ending the 31st March is £4,593,488.

THE SHAH'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

The Shah of Persia visits Venice, Rome and Berlin and stays six weeks at Contrexeville. He afterwards goes to London arriving there on 13th July and leaving on the 20th.

On his return he will spend twenty days in Russia.

RIOTS IN CHIHLI.

Riots have occurred in the southernmost prefecture of Chihli in consequence of the attempts made by the local officials to collect indemnities for the losses suffered by the Catholics. It is reported many have been killed.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

Later advices state that the troops under Yuanshikai attacked the rioters who combined in great numbers to resist the collection of the indemnities but only being armed with spears and swords hence the heavy slaughter.

THE MANCHURIAN TREATY.

It is expected that the Manchurian Treaty will be shortly signed.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

LONDON MARCH 30.

The French Chambers have adjourned after passing the Budget.

The new Parliament meets on 1st June.

ENCYLICAL OF THE POPE.

His Holiness the Pope addressed a long Encyclical to the Catholic Episcopates which he describes as almost his testament. After condemning modern materialism he affirms that all moral and political disorders are due to the decay of religious sentiment. Society will find its salvation only in the return to the Church which is sure to finally triumph.

His Holiness concludes by enjoining the clergy to refrain from politics and render obedience to the Holy See.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the ex-Ambassador Prince Munster.

[Prince Derneberg Munster had been German Ambassador to France since 1885; he was born London, 23 March 1820; s. of former Hanoverian Minister; twice married. Hanoverian Ambassador to St. Petersburg, 1856-64; sat in North German Reichstag, 1867-70 and the German Reichstag from 1870-73; represented Germany at the Conference of the Hague, 1899; the German Emperor gave him in August 1899, in recognition of his services, the title of Prince Munster Derneburg; German Ambassador in London, 1873-85.]

THE REDUCTIONS IN CABLE RATES.

OVERCHARGES TO BE REFUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The following reductions in telegraph rates per word from India or Burma take effect from the first instant:—Telegraph guide, sections four and six (1)—Russia in Europe, including Caucasus, one rupee eight annas via Teheran, one rupee fourteen annas via Suez; (2)—Turkey in Europe one rupee seven annas via Fao, one rupee fourteen annas, via Suez; (3) Bokhara two rupees via Teheran; (4) all places in Asiatic Russia one rupee thirteen annas via Teheran. (5) all places in Asiatic Turkey except the Turkish Islands and Cyprus one rupee five annas via Fao, and (6) Turkish Isiands and Cyprus one rupee seven annas via Fao.

Refunds of overcharges will be granted on telegrams to the above places booked since the first instant on application to the Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The charge upon which Captain Argles of the 17th Bengal Infantry will be tried is neglect of duty. The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab has all the arrangements in his hands as to the date, place and composition of the Court Martial.

Captain E. M. J. Molyneux and Captain R. E. Travers, who have both been doing excellent work as plague officers in Allahabad District, have been ordered to rejoin their regiments, and will leave Allahabad early next month.

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

A CORDIAL WELCOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), MARCH 29.

H. E. the Viceroy's welcome to Hyderabad began at Moul Ali, where he was met by his Excellency the Prime Minister, Maharajah Kishen Pershad and the First Assistant Resident. The "special," which reached Hyderabad an hour later than the appointed time, owing to delay caused by a trolly accident beyond Bezwada station, which stopped the progress of the train for half an hour, arrived here at 8-30 this morning, under a salute of 31 guns.

On alighting the Viceroy was received by H. H. the Nizam, with whom he shook hands most warmly. After conversing with him for a short time, and also with the Resident, the later made several presentations, from amongst those in attendance to both the Viceroy and Lady Curzon.

The platform, which was handsomely decorated, was crowded with British officers of all ranks, some fifty or sixty of the principal nobles in magnificent court uniforms, and a number of the Nizam's officials, both European and Native. The Viceroy and Lady Curzon were evidently surprised and pleased at the splendour and warmth of the reception. The Nizam's Regular Troops furnished a guard of honour inside and outside the station. Soon after the arrival of the distinguished guests a procession left for the Residency.

The Viceroy, who rode in the Nizam's State carriage, a gorgeous equipage, heavily gilt and upholstered in the State colour—yellow—was escorted by a squadron of the 4th Hussars.

The streets through which the procession passed to the Residency were largely decorated and lined by the Nizam's Regulars, the Cavalry and the Infantry whose bands played the National Anthem as his Excellency passed. Behind the troops were dense lines of spectators.

At the Residency, the Viceroy was received by a guard-of-honour comprised of the Hyderabad Volunteers under the command of Captain Dunlop. On alighting, the Viceroy inspected the guard and thanked them for their attendance.

At 10-30 a. m. four of H. H. the Nizam's nobles, viz, Nawabs Iftikhar-ul-Mulk, Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Shums-ul-Mulk and Khan-i-Khanan, drove to the Residency on behalf of the Nizam, to enquire after the health of his distinguished visitors. They were received by the Resident and left after a brief interview.

An hour later his Highness paid a State visit being escorted from the Palace to the Residency by the Viceroy's Military Secretary, the Under Foreign Secretary, and an A. D. C. H. H. the Nizam's son the Prime Minister and six other nobles, four A. D. C.'s and the Nizam's Secretary, Moulvie Ahmed Hussain, were also in attendance.

The Durbar was held in the handsome hall of the Residency. The Viceroy and the Nizam sat together, while to the right and left of them were the Resident, the Nizam's son, the Prime Minister and the nobles.

All the nobles accompanying the Nizam were introduced to the Viceroy, and offered "nazars" of five gold mohurs each, which were touched and remitted.

During the afternoon the Viceroy received the following nobles:—The Prime Minister, Maharajah Kishen Pershad; Sir Khurshid Jah, Iftikhar-ul-Mulk and Fakar-Mulk.

His Excellency returned H. H. the Nizam's visit in the evening at half past five, attended by the Resident, the Foreign and Military Secretaries, and other members of his staff, and the Generals Commanding at Secunderabad and Bolarum. The Prime Minister and all the principal nobles and officials were also present and tendered "nazars" to the Viceroy.

At night a banquet at the Residency, at which H. H. the Nizam was present, took place and was followed by a Levee, at which a large number of presentations were made.

H. H. the Nizam has directed all public offices here and in the districts to be closed for four days in honour of his Excellency's visit.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY SURGEON SERIOUSLY ILL.

Colonel Grimlette, the Residency Surgeon and Director of the Nizam's Medical Department, has been ill for some days past with fever. It is now pronounced to be enteric.

He was about to proceed Home on six months' leave. His condition is serious.

THE MEKRAN EXPEDITION.

FORTS CAPTURED AND BLOWN UP.

BRITISH AND PERSIAN FORCES ENGAGED

KARACHI, MARCH 23.

The work of the Mekran Field Force is now over and the troops composing it will shortly return to head-quarters. They had some skirmishing in the Irafshan mountains, where they accounted for nine of the enemy and captured over 400 of their animals, but just as the columns were commencing to carry out converging movements the Persian Governor-General stopped the expedition. Irafshan Fort was surprised by Captain Hulsberg, who with Lieutenant Maxwell and 100 rifles had been sent on with orders to invest the place till Major Tipps arrived with the guns and the rest of the infantry.

An route it was intended to shell and capture Afshar Fort, but the enemy from the latter place bolted and the garrison of Irafshan, after some desultory fighting, surrendered as prisoners of war. Magas a veritable miniature fortress, surrendered to the Persians when its occupants heard of the British advance. The place was blown up. The forts of Kuhak, Sheistan and Baxshan have all surrendered.

The Persians have had several small fights capturing the fortified village of Jalk. On their way to Magas the troops had a terrible time crossing the Afshar Pass, as the bed of the mountain torrent was like a precipice, and most of the camel loads had to be carried over. Thirty animals died on the march the cold being intense.

Captain Hulsberg with the guns, cavalry and thirty rifles returned to Quetta on the 9th. The rest of the escort accompanied Colonel Showers via Ladis to Koh-i-Malik Siah, situated on the boundaries of Persia, Baluchistan, and Afghanistan.

The Persian force consists of 300 sabres, 300 camel sowars, 700 infantry, two 7 centimetre guns, and some irregulars, under the command of Sayed Mahomed, the Governor-General of Kuman, and formerly Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

A Frenchman in Russian employ dogged our troops about and propagated the most unmitigated lies in the country. From Koh-i-Malik-Siah the troops marched down Quetta along the Sistan-Nusoki route, where the people are reported to be now arming themselves with Martini's and Lee Metford's. Any real combination of these tribes would give a good deal of trouble and intricate the delicate nature of the mission entrusted to Colonel Showers. It was most creditably carried through by that officer, and reports, maps and sketches made by Lieutenant Arton, Intelligence Officer with the force, will be invaluable in future.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT AHMEDNAGER.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE GUTTED.

OFFICIAL RECORDS DESTROYED.

A correspondent, writting under date the 27th instant, says—A fire broke out last night at 10-30 at the Collector's office, where the Revenue records were kept. The fire completely destroyed the building and the records. Mr. R. A. Lamb, the Collector and his Assistants were on the scene, and, with the help of the police and the soldiers of the Welsh Regiment, did much to prevent the fire from spreading. Notwithstanding all their efforts the building was burnt to the ground and the records destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FIRE ON THE TRANSPORT BAVARIAN.

The transport Bavarian, Captain Angus Macnical, which was to sail on Friday for England with troops, was delayed owing to a fire having been discovered in her coal bunkers. The fire was quickly extinguished by the ship's crew. The vessel sailed on Saturday evening, and proceeded to her destination.

QUETTA POINT TO POINT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MARCH 28.

The first day's events of the annual Quetta Hunt Point-to-Point Races were run off yesterday. The first race was for the Quetta Hunt Cup, value Rs. 49, presented by Major A. H. McMahon, C. S. I. C. I. E., starting from the jail and finishing between the third and fourth milestones on the Sirlab Road. Results:—

Major Bazzalgetti's Suffolk Punch.....Mr. Meynell 1
Mr Sturt Smith's Stowmarket.....Owner 2
Captain Farmer's Stanton.....Owner 3

Seven ran.

For the second event, the Subaltern's Cup, value Rs. 49, psesented by Major-General Sir Reginald Hart, V. C., there were also seven entries, Result:—

Mr Stuart Smith's Dandy Dick.....Owner 1
Mr Ingham's Ginger.....Owner 2
Mr Broadbent's Beetle.....Owner 3

Major Graham and the Officers of the Suffolks were at home at the finish, and the regimental band attended.

CALCUTTA RACES.

CORONATION STAKES.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

At a general meeting of the Turf Club it was decided to commemorate the Coronation by a special race to be run on the first day of the second meeting, termed the Coronation Stakes, rupees ten thousand to winner, two thousand to second, and one thousand to third. Handicap for horses. Distance—Racecourse. It was also proposed that the Stewards should approach His Majesty the King, through Lord Marcus Beresford, with the suggestion that he should give a cup in addition to the stakes. It was also decided to frame two big races for 14-2, eliminating two races for 14-1. The dates were re-arranged as foreshadowed—the first day of the second meeting was altered to 17th January, second day to 34th, Tollygunge days 1st and 10th. Messrs. Garth, Apear, Hewett, Dickson, and Sir Allan Arbuthnot were re-elected Stewards.

GALE ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TORPEDO DESTROYERS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, March 26th, states that a furious gale raged along the South Coast on Monday last. More than one ship has been wrecked.

Three torpedo destroyers which were caught in the gale had an extremely narrow escape from foundering. They have, however, arrived at Portsmouth, much damaged, but in safety.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS IN LONDON.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The "Englishman's" cablegram dated London, March 26th, states:—An exciting controversy is raging round the subject of the new Crescent which it is proposed to erect on the north side of the Strand. The Committee of the London Country Council suggested that it be christened "Gladstone Crescent." The proposal has excited a whirlwind of opposition, which chiefly arises from the Conservatives and Unionists.

QUETTA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

QUETTA, MARCH 27.

The final of the Hockey Tournament was won last evening by No. 8 Mountain Battery by two goals to nil, the runners up being the sister Battery No. 7.

7TH BOMBAY PIONEERS.

FAREWELL DINNER AT QUETTA.

QUETTA, MARCH 23.

Hon. Colonel Yate, C. S. I., C. M. G., gave the Mahomedan Native officers of the 7th Bombay Pioneers a farewell dinner at the Residency last evening, the regiments being under orders for Kirkee. To meet them were invited the Mahomedan Native officers of the 7th Bombay Lancers, Bombay Sappers and Miners, 24th Baluchistan Regiment, and the 29th Baluchis from Chaman, together with a few high Native officials, sardars, pensioners, and the man or head priest of the local Juma Masjid. The following were the principal European officers and gentlemen who sat down with the host and the other guests on the floor and partook of a sumptuous Oriental dinner served in the Persian fashion:—Major-General Sir E. G. Barrow, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; Mr. Oldfield, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Major General Sir Reginald Hart, Major Mahon, Revenue Commissioner, Major Ramsay, Political Agent, Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, Commanding 24th Baluchistan Regiment; Major Yate, Commanding 29th Baluchis; Aplin, Commanding 7th Pioneers; Captain Boileau Commanding the Sappers and Miners, and ten others.

At the conclusion of the dinner a Native officer, the Subedar-major of the Pioneers, thanked Colonel Yate in a few well chosen words. The Speaker said he had served in Baluchistan at different times for twenty-six years, but never before knew the Agent to the Governor-General having had Native and European officers together to dinner. He also thanked General Hart for his kindness to the regiment during the period it had served under him in Baluchistan.

Colonel Yate thanked the subedar for his kind words and loyal sentiments and in a short speech, which was translated into Urdu, expressed the pleasure it had been to him to entertain the King-Emperor's gallant Native officers, praised the 7th Pioneers, and welcomed the 28th Pioneers, who had relieved them.

Hafiz Sayed Mahomed, imam of the principal mosque, then enlarged on the blessing of British rule saying nowhere were natives treated so well and made so happy as within the British Dominions, and called upon all Mahomedans to prove by constant loyalty their gratitude to the King-Emperor and the British Government for the justice, equity and consideration with which they were treated, and the freedom, peace and security enjoyed under that rule. He particulary eulogised Colonel Yate, in that he had instituted these pleasant meetings of rulers and ruled, thereby admitting of intercourse between European and Native. He concluded by quoting a couplet from the poet Sadi, the sentiment there of being that to whichever people or religion god wishes well he gives a just and sympathetic ruler.

Colonel Yate thanked the imam for his loyal expressions in connections with the King-Emperor and the British Government, and shortly after shook hands with the guest on the latter taking their departure.

The departure of the 7th Bombay Pioneers and the arrival at Quetta of No. 9 Mountain Battery from Burma has been postponed owing to changes in the shipping arrangements.

The fact that the Gold Coast is "waking up" is effectively illustrated by the following letter from a native, addressed to a firm of City merchants:

Dear Sirs,—I having heard of yours being highly recommended to me by workless merchants Friends of mine that yours are the best manufacturers and first principlifully House in city.

I, therefore, beg almost respectfully to write yours by this steamer in order to send me samples of cottonassotteds that I may chose to make my indents for so many as I should want. Sir I beg your respectfull to try and send me reply by next boat. Because I want some of your wool's and silk handkerchiefs and Company to order quickly. I beg yours respectfully to do so to me soon as yours received mine.—I remain, &c.

Please send me some nice cake boging our sove Friend with I got nice things to dash you awaiting your good reply before do it.

Will any of our readers, writes the "Westminster," venture to suggest a solution of the meaning of "boging our sove Friend?" The City firm in question, which would be glad to oblige its Gold Coaster with the "nice cake" (were it only as a reward for this gem of a letter) will be glad to receive suggestions on the point.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

NEW WARRANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 29.

A special London cablegram to the "Pioneer," dated the 28th instant, says:—

The new warrant, published for the Army Medical Service, follows generally the lines laid down by Mr. Brodrick's Committee.

The proposed system of examinations for promotion has been modified. The rates of promotion will be 3 1-2 years for Captaincy, 12 years for Majority, and 20 years for Lieutenant-Colonelcy with accelerations for distinction in examinations or field service. On retirement there will be an alternative of pension or gratuity.

The strength of the establishment is not fixed.

LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

CREATED KING'S COUNSEL.

A special London cablegram to the "Pioneer," dated the 28th instant, says:—

Mr. Kotze, late Chief Justice of the Transvaal, who was ousted by President Kruger for refusing to acquiesce in the overridding of law by a Resolution of the Volksraad, has been created King's Counsel.

MEMORIAL TO TELEGRAPHISTS AT DELHI.

DELHI, MARCH .

The Viceroy unveils the Mutiny Telegraph Memorial at Delhi at 9 a.m. on April 19th.

Lady Curzon arrives at Delhi on April 16.

THE CORONATION DURBAR FESTIVITIES.

John Roberts, the billiard professional, plays a series of exhibition games during the proclamation Durbar at Delhi.

CORONATION ADDRESS BY THE KHETTRIES.

LAHORE, MARCH 30.

At a meeting of the Lahore Khettries, held yesterday, it was proposed by Baboo Juggernauth Khunnal and resolved unanimously to present an address of congratulation to His Imperial Majesty the King and the Emperor of Hindustan, on the occasion of his Coronation, through his Excellency the Viceroy.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Goorkha left this afternoon.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Coromandel arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH, 23.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Bengal arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH, 28.

The P. and O. Co's steamer. Ballaarat from China is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday next.

The N. Y. K. steamer Idzumi Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 22nd instant,—s.s. Kagoshima Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 28th inst.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Salazie which left Bombay on Thursday, 13 March, arrived at Marseilles on Friday, 28th instant at 5 p.m.

Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 25th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 27th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The P. and O. transport Syria left Durban on the 28th inst. and is due at Bombay on the 11th April.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm

Surats quiet
Good Bhowngar 3 28-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet
2 3-4 per cent. Consols..... 94 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes..... 100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..... 103
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers..... 64 1-2
Bar Silver..... 24 13-16.

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Holiday until Tuesday.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £36,100,000, decrease 1,500,000 Public Deposits £17,100,000, decrease. Other deposits £42,900,000, increase £3,400,000. Other Securities £24,900,000, Increase £3,400,000. Notes and Gold £24,100,000, decrease £2,700,000. The Bank's reserve is 40 per cent. The Liabilities. Silver to Bombay £140,000. Gold to Bombay £30,000.

DETAILS FOR KARACHI.

The departure of the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander A. J. G. Piffard for South Africa with about 900 details, has again been cancelled, and the vessel will proceed to Karachi, with the following troops on board 1 officer and 158 men, 2nd Suffolk Regiment; 55 men 1st Cheshire Regiment; 1 officer and 17 men 1st Bedford Regiment; 1 officer and 111 men; 1 woman 1st Yorkshire Regiment; 4 officers, 1 lady, 99 men, British, 5 women, 12 children, 197 men natives; 15 women, 20 children, 51 public, and 21 private followers and 2 chargers, No. 9 Mountain Battery R. G. A., 1 man R. G. A., 9 men, R. F. A., 4 men 3rd Bombay L. Infantry, 1 man 9th Bombay Infantry, 1 man 13th Bombay Infantry, 1 follower, wife and 2 children, A. H. Corps; and Staff Sergeant Bingham and wife S. and T. Corps.

The following are the names of the officers:—Major and Mrs. H. D. Grier, No. 9 Infantry Battalion R. G. A.; Lieutenant A. R. Mason, No. 9 Infantry Battalion R. G. A; Lieutenant O. R. Crowdy; No. 9 Infantry Battalion R. G. A. Lieutenant G. N. Hill No. 9 Infantry Battalion R. G. A.; Lieutenant Porch 1st West York Regiment, and 2nd Lieutenant Holdrich, R. G. A.

DEPARTURE OF BOER PRISONERS.

The ten drafts and 150 Boer prisoners, who arrived in Bombay on the 26th instant in the transport Armenian were landed on Saturday afternoon, at the Sassoon Dock, and despatched in three trains to the Sassoon Dock, and despatched in three trains to their destination. As usual the public were not admitted to the Sassoon Dock Yard, and the entrances were well guarded by the Military and Police. The first train with the prisoners-of-war, under a strong British escort, left Sassoon Dock at 3-30 p.m., for Kakool near Hassou Abdul. The second and third trains with the British troops left at 6 and 6-30 p.m. respectively, the former for Deolali, and the latter for Poona.

The campaign of Mrs. Carrie Nation, the saloon smasher of Kansas, will be remembered. The upshot of her proceedings has not been favourable to the cause of temperance. The saloon proprietors, whose property was wrecked by Mrs. Nation's axe, have brought suits against the authorities for damages, and the Supreme Court has now decided that the public must pay, the saloon keepers, being entitled to protection. The City of Kansas has compromised some of the claims, and the City of Topeka is following suit. It is said that the liquor sellers have made money out of Mrs. Nation's axe. The amounts of the actual damage done was made up in the increased sales of the first two days following the raid, and they would also make a good profit from the advertising, their places received. And now, after a year has passed, the saloon keepers are again paid for the damage. Mrs. Nations tactics cannot be recommended for imitation in this country.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, MARCH 14.

THE CAPTURE OF LORD METHUEN.

The effect caused by the unfortunate reverse suffered by our arms in South Africa by the capture of Lord Methuen and some of the circumstances attending; that untoward event carries us back in memory to the dark days that preceded Lord Roberts' appearance on the scene. But although there was gloom and gloom of great depth and intensity there was never anything like panic. No; the feeling uppermost was one of indignation against the authorities at home for apparently keeping us in ignorance of the true state of affairs in South Africa. I think the situation is very accurately reflected by Mr. F. C., Gould's cartoon which pictures John Bull paying a visit to Mr. Brodrick at the War Office. Mr. Brodrick limp and crest fallen has collapsed into a big easy chair—is the easy chair typical of the War Office?—and John Bull says to him:—"No, Mr. Brodrick, I am not dismayed and I am not going to flinch, but I mean to know the truth of the whole situation. Don't you know or won't you tell me? Describing the view taken in Paris of the disaster—for it is in some respect a very bad, disaster—the well known correspondent of the "Times" M. de Blowitz, tells us that "the attitude of the British nation in presence of this serious reverse is regarded with a kind of amazement, but with involuntary though real admiration." This was the case in the anxious times to which I have alluded above. I remember being told by more than one "intelligent foreigner" that they felt inclined to take their hats off to every Englishman they met as a tribute to their calmness under adversity. This I always thought a great tribute to my countrymen considering that my continental friends were entirely in sympathy with the Boers and secretly hoping that we might be overwhelmed. Great and natural indignation has been occasioned by the behaviour of certain Irish Nationalists when Mr. Brodrick on Monday afternoon read the melancholy tidings. Mr. Massingham says and I hear the same thing from other eye-witnesses that Mr. Healy and Mr. Swift MacNeill were the greatest offenders. As to Mr. MacNeill he is—well he is Mr. MacNeill. Mr. Healy ought to have known better and to give the—I mean the hon. member his due he appears to have made some amends by cheering a little later the chivalrous words that fell from the Secretary of State for War. Mr. Massingham also states that when the Nationalists made this indecent exhibition of themselves Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and other Front Benchers turned to the gangway with a stern call of order, the discreditable incident is certainly embarrassing for the Bannerman Liberals; but that it will have the result of greatly increasing the number of Lord Rosebery's followers is open to doubt. In the Lords the Commander-in-Chief made a speech that was at once sympathetic and reserved. Even those who do not put any high value on Lord Methuen as a Military commander—his high mindedness and bravery are not in question—join in praising the graceful words that fell from Lord Roberts. The early release of Lord Methuen was as welcome a surprise as his capture was an unpleasant one, and there is almost a consensus of opinion that General Delarey's humane action will not at any rate lengthen the war. I may perhaps shorten hostilities. I cannot refrain from quoting what is said on the subject by one or two of our leading papers particularly as I believe they express the voice of the country at large.

For instance the "Times" says:—We need not speculate on the question whether Lord Methuen would have been detained had he been unwounded. It is enough to know that in his crippled condition his captor has placed humanity and chivalry before all the considerations that might otherwise have influenced his conduct. He has refused to take the responsibility of detaining a wounded man at the cost of inflicting upon him the exquisite torture of incessant jolting in a wagon travelling over rough country. We do not know the precise nature or gravity of Lord Methuen's injury. But we have been told that his thigh has been fractured, and this points to a condition of affairs which, at the lowest, may become very serious in the absence of rest and surgical attention. In such circumstances the action taken by Delarey is such as was to be expected from one who has always borne a high character for humanity, good feeling, and enlightenment. We may suppose, in addition, that he is glad thus to repay the kindness shown by Lord Methuen to his own wife and children when they were overtaken by the cruel fortune of war. Delarey is a foe whose character as well as his ability commands respect, and inspires regret that circumstances which he vainly tried to control have made it for the present impossible to meet him as a friend."

"The Standard" says:—"Delarey, at any rate, has known how to use his victory with magnanimous courtesy. He has treated his fallen foe with consideration and respect. While the voluble talkers of Brussels and The Hague were gloating over the notion that Lord Methuen was to be held as a hostage for Kritzinger, or otherwise made use of, General Delarey held different ideas. A soldier who has shed his own blood and sacrificed his sons on the battle-field can rise above the petty devices of a set of cowardly intriguers. The Boer Commandant only remembered that he had in his hands, by the fortune of war, a foeman "worthy of his steel," sorely wounded and in distress. He has lost no time in sending back his guest to a place of safety. No doubt, a mobile column of horsemen, moving at top speed over rough country, would be somewhat embarrassed by the presence of a distinguished invalid who required medical care and attention. But this consideration detracts nothing from the credit due to General Delarey's action. It is a proof that the ruffianism which has disgraced some of the minor Boer Commandants in the Cape Colony, and many of the Leaders of the Colonial rebels, is not shared by the best of the Burgher Generals, and particularly by those who are making their desperate, though necessarily hopeless, stand in the territories of the old Transvaal Republic. There is, at any rate, some consolation in the thought that the final settlement will eventually be made with men of the stamp of Delarey and Botha, and not with the egotistical delegates who have accompanied Mr. Kruger in his secure and prosperous retirement."

The "Daily Telegraph" observes:—"The hope of South Africa lies for both races in a common future founded upon mutual respect. That condition had ceased to exist before the war. The great moral purpose of the struggle has been to restore it. It was destroyed by arms, as the Boers after Majuba unfortunately believed, and, as we have seen, by arms alone could it be revived. During the latter part of last year there was serious danger in consequence of the excesses to which a minority of the enemy temporarily gave way, that one of the highest objects which we had hoped to gain might be jeopardized by the evil legacy of a permanently envenomed feeling. That peril happily has again disappeared. Never have the Boers fought with more brilliant gallantry—and to call it by that name is not to indulge in excessive praise—than during the last few months, and at no time has their conduct in the field shown, on the whole, a cleaner record under circumstances almost as trying to the "morale" of men as any conceivable in war. Infinitely as the prolongation of the campaign is to be deplored in the interests of the Boers themselves, and vain as is the calculation that any material advantage can be secured by this hopeless and tragic persistency, we cannot refuse to acknowledge that our admiration for the indomitable courage and ability displayed by the remnant of the enemy in the latest phases of the operations has been perceptibly and justly increased. The slanders exploited by the unscrupulous parasites not so much of the pro-Boer as of the anti-British cause on the Continent are known to be false by the men we are fighting against. Between the British private and his Boer antagonist mutual appreciation has grown more and more complete."

As the "Westminster Gazette" points out the "Daily Telegraph" does these things wondrously when it takes them in hand.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

A propos of the refusal of his Majesty not to visit Ireland this year and the increasing friction between the Nationalists and "the Castle" I have just been talking to an old friend who arrived in London from Dublin a day or two ago. My friend who is not a

Nationalist never has been Nationalist and I should say is never likely to be a Nationalist gives very gloomy views of the situation. He says that with a very few exceptions—I presume excludes certain northern provinces—the Government have not a single friend except in the ranks of the office seekers, a particularly large crowd in Ireland from time immemorial. He even goes further and predicts that the sons of the men who are Loyalist to-day will be the rebels of the succeeding generation. Let me hope that things are not quite so bad as all that.

THE FAMINE QUESTION.

DISCUSSION AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

It is a good sign as one of the speakers at the Society of Arts observed yesterday when high officials of the Government like Mr. T. W. Holderness come before the public to enlighten them on the problems of our rule in India. Perhaps if more of them followed Mr. Holderness's example there would be fewer people ready to accept the doctrines of partially informed or false prophets. From the title of the lucid, exhaustive and instructive paper read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by Mr Holderness.—"The Indian Famine of 1899 and the measures taken to meet It" it might be inferred that only the subject of relief would be dealt with. That was not entirely so, for after disposing of all the other aspects of the question so far as was possible within the limits of an hour's address Mr. Holderness touched though only lightly on prevention. And to this not the least interesting part of the paper I will refer later. For the purpose of avoiding the beaten tracks Mr. Holderness in entering upon the task proposed to him by the Indian Committee of the Society of Arts went outside the limits to which the Famine Commission were restricted; and some idea of the scope of his paper may be gathered from the headings of the various divisions. They were first, the liability of India to drought; second, the particular drought of 1899; third, the relief problem in the autumn of 1899; fourth the chief features of the relief campaign fifth, the report of the MacDonnell Commission, and lastly, famine prevention. One remark he made should not be altogether without consolation to you, namely, that India may confidently "expect an early return of the normal conditions of climate," this prediction being based upon the belief that the country has always been exposed to cyclical periods of drought. In reference to "the ill-starred Bombay Presidency," Mr. Holderness claims to echo the feelings of the majority of officers who served in Guzerat when he expresses the opinion that the gratuitous relief in your villages was unduly restricted in the earlier stages of the famine and that much genuine distress might have been averted had it then been more freely given. But he did not tell his audience who was to blame for this unfortunate and disastrous blunder.

ARE THE EFFECTS OF FAMINE LIKELY TO BE LASTING.

This was one of the questions Mr. Holderness attempted to answer and I cannot do better than quote what he says on this important matter. "Does the country, in fact, show signs of recovering from the famine? "In answering it I would he says" distinguish, in the first place, between tracts where the cattle losses have been great, and tracts where they have not been serious, and, in the second place, between tracts where the rainfall in 1900 and 1901 has been good, and tracts which have again experienced a short monsoon. Applying these considerations I may say that Berar exhibits the most complete recovery, since its cattle losses were inconsiderable, and the seasons have been good. Judged by the usual statistical tests of cultivation and production Berar now exhibits no trace of the famine. The same might, I believe, have been said about the greater part of the Central Provinces, were it not that last year's monsoon and the present year's winter rainfall have been seriously deficient. In the Bombay Deccan and Guzerat in Ajmer and in the South-East Punjab, there has not been a single good season since the famine of 1899. Moreover, the losses of cattle have been on an enormous scale. These tracts have no chance of recovery. Descriptions which I have lately seen of the existing desolation of Guzerat recall the early months of 1900, and the continuance of relief on a very large scale till next July or August next is certain."

As to the Native State, Mr. Holderness remarks:—

"Baroda is in the same condition as Guzerat, and and so are considerable tracts in Rajputana and Central India. Hyderabad on the other hand is in a fair way towards recovery. Rajputana will take many years to recover its flocks and herds and its population. Many of the ruling chiefs are heavily indebted to the Indian Government, and their revenues are seriously reduced. The same is the case in the native States of Kathiawar and Guzerat." He here expresses an opinion that the experiences of the late famine should suggest to native States the expediency of maintaining a financial reserve to meet the drain of similar future calamities. In local droughts, the traditional expedient of expecting the population to shift for itself by migration, may still suffice in Rajputana, and Mr. Holderness does not decry it. But migration, as he remarks, is worse than useless in a great famine and in that case, the responsibility of the ruling chief cannot be shifted. Not that he thinks as he is careful to say that the native chiefs would desire to evade an obligation, which is so clearly enforced by economic as well as by ethical considerations. But to discharge it, they require a "famine chest," into which the savings of good years should be placed. With respect to the foundings of the Commission Mr. Holderness points out that they are not of the nature of censures, but of advice and warnings. The Commissions are concerned not with the past but the future. A knowledge of this fact may, he thinks, prevent possible misunderstanding of their attitude. A "great and worthy programme" is his comment upon their recommendations, moreover he feels certain that that programme is receiving and will receive the most sympathetic attention of the Indian Governments and that no considerations of trouble and expense will deter them from giving effect to it so far as it may be found to be practicable. In Mr. Holderness's opinion the evidence so far taken by the Irrigation Commission confirms on the whole the view of the Famine Commission that the possibilities of small protective works have not been exhausted. But it also indicates that these possibilities may be more restricted in their protective value than is some times supposed; and Mr. Holderness is afraid that over large tracts of India which cannot be reached by perennial canals agriculture will always remain precarious and liable to heavy losses in years of drought. It is this fact, he wisely observes, that makes the commercial and manufacturing development of India, the fuller utilisation of its mineral resources and more varied employment of its cheap and abundant labour so pressing and important. "I venture to think" he adds "that there are great possibilities in this and that in their eventual realisation we shall find the ultimate solution of the drought problem—that skeleton in the closet of every Viceroy and every Indian Minister of Finance."

SIR A. P. MACDONNELL'S SPEECH.

A more weighty speech than that of the Chairman I have seldom heard on such an occasion and I think that that will be the opinion of all who read it when it is published "in extenso" in the Society's proceedings. With his oratorical gifts one could almost wish that Sir Antony MacDonnell were destined to occupy a seat in the House of Commons where eloquence goes for some thing instead of, as is supposed, to fill a place in the Secretary of State's Council where presumably set speeches are not very common. He asked the audience to consider what was signified by Mr. Holderness's statement that a Famine in India no longer denotes an absolute dearth of food. It is not long since, he reminded us, famine in India meant the final horror of actual want of food. The audience applauded when he claimed this transformation as a signal example of British administration, foresight and skill. He hustled aside the cry of those who say that railways aggravate the ills of the Indian peasants. Looking at the general condition of India he said that the country's greatest need is the need of being wakened up—wakened up from the apathy of ages and started in a career of social and industrial progress, Education is, he declared the great remedy and there is in India no greater educator than the railway. He laid special emphasis on the vital importance of economy in relief administration. "I have" he said "come to regard economy in famine administration as almost on a par in importance with the saving of human life itself. Relief measures have a bright side. They bring together in the highest service of humanity officers of almost every department of the Government and non-official gentlemen, native and European, of every grade of life." The true Indian difficulty, he maintained, is not one of taxation, of climatic conditions or of unsuitable laws. It is the social difficulty, the difficulty produced by the cumulative effects of religion, custom and law "Before regeneration comes to India this social problem must be solved in some way and the solution of it must come from the people themselves. Sir Antony spoke throughout on such a high level that the speakers in the discussion must have felt at some disadvantage; but some useful suggestions fell from those who followed including the new Government Director of Railways (Mr. F. R. Upcott) Mr. Rees, the Rev. Dr. Marks, and Sir W. Wedderburn, the proceedings being wound up with a few words from the Father of the Indian Section (Sir George Birdwood).

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

I can only refer very briefly to the lecture delivered by Mr. J. D. Rees before a popular audience at the Imperial Institute on Monday on the condition of the people of India.

To compare the conditions of life, the income and needs of the Indian peasantry with those of similar classes in Eastern and Western Europe was, said the lecturer, a useless and indeed an impossible task. He thought that upon the whole the Indian peasant, in ordinary years, was not in a much inferior position when his wants and his means of supplying them were taken into consideration to the peasant of Europe. The contrast was in wants. The peasant in Eastern Europe had fewer wants than the peasant of Western Europe, but considerably more than the Indian peasant, in fact proximity to the tropics determined not a lower standard of comfort but a lower standard of wants. The Indian peasant could feed and keep himself in good health with grain and a few condiments for a penny a day, he usually had free quarters, or accommodation at an almost nominal rental, and his expenses for clothes were but small. The British working-man, on the other hand, had to pay from 25 per to 40 cent. of his earnings in rent, and his expenses for food and clothing were of course very considerable. It was extremely difficult to teach the Indian peasant thrift. Under former rulers he had avowedly been allowed but enough for bare subsistence, and any margin our lower land-tax left him served but to enhance his credit with the money-lenders, and so contribute to his indebtedness. When the peasant grasped the idea of putting a penny by for a rainless day a great advance would have been made; but the habit of centuries had not as yet been weakened. The question as to the improvement of the peasant's condition was one that could hardly be decided by statistics. Doubtless his nominal income had increased, but owing to payments in cash instead of in grain as formerly and higher prices, he was probably not very much better off than before, except where he had profited by the local expenditure of British capital, and the establishment of some new, or the development of some old, industry. With regard to famine, Mr. Rees deprecated the action of some of the illustrated papers in emphasising the sufferings of the people, instead of the great administrative achievements of famine-relief. When the provinces which had never had famine since the new Code had come into force, had all experienced one famie under its provisions, great mortality need no longer be expected; as it had been proved that the death rate of a district during a second famine under the new Code, was but little above the normal owing to the people knowing how to avail themselves of relief. Grain was always now available although famine prices were twice the ordinary ones. In the ante-railway days sixty-four times the ordinary prices had been a common increase. The financial prospect was, however, serious, for the expenditure entailed in relieving these periodical visitations was very great; and all were agreed that no new taxes should be imposed on the Indian, and that it was idle to talk of using, for his relief, taxes collected from the British. Hence the importance of administrative economy. Mr. Rees advocated the employment of Indians wherever it was possible, and deprecated forcing upon the people any expensive and scientific services of administration, for which they were not ripe nor willing, but for which they would have pay. Mr. Rees urged that we should not be so ready to accept as authorities upon Indian religions, customs, and conditions, those who had adopted other standards, and who therefore represented but a small minority. Lord Elgin who is rarely seen in public at least on this side of the famous northern river presided; and spoke with modesty that I fear will provoke the scorn of certain persons who shall be nameless. Nothing impressed itself upon him more than the caution with which any experience gained in this country should be applied in India, where a knowledge of the languages, above all things, was necessary; as in England, indeed, also, it was necessary to translate the difficulties experienced in India into a language intelligible at home. If the knowledge of the vernaculars were imperative in those who have with so much boldness set themselves up to instruct all of us about India where, I might ask, would be Messrs ——, ——, and ——!

OLLA PODRIDA.

I mentioned last week the notable success of a Parsee lady, Miss Kapadia, in winning a fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons (Dublin). In honour of her achievement Miss Kapadia is being entertained at a complimentary dinner to-night at the "Cafe Monico"—her hosts being the members of the Parsee colony who naturally enough feel quite proud of her. She leaves for India to-morrow.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following passengers proceed to Trieste and Venice by the Austrian Lloyds Imperator, on Tuesday, the 1st April from the stream. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers takes place at the Ballard Pier at 10 a.m. sharp on the 1st April and deck passengers will have to be present for the disinfection of all their luggage at the Port Health Disinfecting Station on the same day at 7 a.m. sharp:—

Ali Akbar Mr and Mrs
Ashton Capt C D
Badshah Mr K J
Bickel Mrs and infant
Bredenkamp Mr W Mrs and nurse
Breidenbach Revd and Mrs two children and two infts
Cadman Jones Miss
Caldbeck Mr S W. and Mrs
Cardew Mr H M, Mrs and child
Comfort Mrs
Cowell Mr I
Damala Mr N
Daniels Mr S R
Douglas Miss
Douglas Miss A
Douglas Revd R B
Ferguson Miss
Forbes Mrs E G and Miss
Franstadt Mr A
Freggang Mr
Hamilton Mr W R
Johnson-Smyth Miss
Johnston Miss E M
Lang Mr P H
Lokies Khutitoli Revd Ch, Mrs three children and two infants
Lumsden Lt-Col H R W and Mrs.
Lloyd-Jones Major T
Mackay Mr L J M and Mrs
McIver Miss
Macleod Mr N C and Mrs
Meraviglia Countess Olga
Meraviglia Countess Mary
Morehead Capt A
Moscardi Mr E H and Mrs
Moss-King Mrs R C H and infant
Orr Miss M
Paxton Miss
Pudumjee Mr G D
Purnell Miss
Reece Capt J D
Ross Mr A and Mrs and Miss
Ruthguix Revd J, Mrs and infant
Sabonadiere Mr A
Sanders Mr H J, Mrs nurse and infant
Sergiades Mr
Sharp Miss
Stranies Mr A
Umpherston Miss A M
Vander Kiste Capt F W
Vibart Mr E H
Vonder Horst Mr W P
Ward Mr T G
Wingate Sir A and Lady
Winter Capt O de L
A Gentleman

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THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 14.

HOME.

Betting.—Before the House of Lords Committee last week, the Duke of Devonshire said that betting was not in itself wrong, and racing provided a large amount of innocent amusement.

Drama.—At St. James's Theatre last week, there was produced Mr. Stephen Phillips's tragedy "Paolo and Francesca." At the Duke of York's on the 11th, a new comedy by Mr. H. A. Jones, "The Princess's Nose," was performed.

Football.—The Welsh Rugby Union team defeated Ireland in Dublin on Saturday, and, having previously defeated England and Scotland, won the international championship.

Gifts and Bequests.—Mr. W. Johnston, ship-owner, has given £25,000 for research in pathology and physiology in the new Liverpool University. The late Mr. J. A. Molleson, who left £130,463, bequeathed £17,500 to charities, and subject to other legacies, the residue is left to the Edinburgh Infirmary.

Ireland.—The King, by the advice of his Ministers, has expressed his regret to the Lord Lieutenant that the visit of their Majesties to Ireland cannot take place this year.

Law and Police.—The Court of Appeal has prohibited Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of Chichester, from proceeding in the matter of a petition for a faculty to remove certain ornaments from the parish church until consultation with the Bishop and consent by him to the judgment.—The King's Bench Division has decided that when his bedrooms are occupied a landlord is under no obligation to receive more guests.—The jury in "Bottomley v. Hess" awarded the plaintiff £1,000.—Five men have been arrested on the charge of forging and uttering £5 Bank of England notes.

London.—The County Council has elected Mr. J. McDougall, chairman, Lord Monkswell vice-chairman, and Mr. H. Clarke deputy-chairman.

Lord Rosebery, addressing a great meeting in Glasgow on the 10th, said that his speeches at Chesterfield and Liverpool were followed by a repudiation by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman of every opinion he had expressed, and this had led to the formation of the Liberal League by some of his friends who refused to be shut out from the party. The Liberal League believed in the vigorous prosecution of the war; they were not in favour of the recall of Lord Milner or of further offers of terms to the enemy they dissociated themselves from the aspersions cast on the methods of the British warfare. On the 11th, Lord Rosebery addressed a gathering of students of the University.

Mr. Brodrick, on Wednesday, received at the War Office deputations of Volunteer commanding officers, and explained to and discussed with them the suggestion of the committee in reference to the Volunteers Efficiency Regulations of November 27, 1901.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at Manchester on the 12th, said that if a good feeling was ever to exist between England and Ireland, it must be by giving the Irish people self-goverment.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 6th, there was some discussion on evening schools and on War Office contracts. On the 10th a sympathetic reference was made by Lord Roberts to Lord Methuen's capture. On the 11th, the damage done to house property by underground railways was discussed.—In the House of Commons on the 6th Sir H. Vincent opened a debate on Mr. Brodrick's alleged disparagement of the Volunteers. On the 7th, in Committee, the Military Vote for 420,000 men was agreed to, a reduction of 20,000 proposed by Mr. Dillon being rejected by 182 to 54. On the 10th and 11th some further Naval and Military Votes were agreed to. An Irish motion, aiming at the dismissal of Judge O'Connor Morris was defeated by 196 to 109. On the 12th, the Coal Mines (Employment) Bill was rejected by 224 to 158.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is suffering from indisposition.

The King held a Levee on the 6th, at St. James's Palace, On the 7th, the King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, proceeded to Dartmouth, when the King laid the foundation-stone of the new Naval College. On the 8th, the King and Queen landed from his Majesty's yacht and visited the Royal Naval Barracks, Keyham, where his Majesty presented China and South Africa medals. In the afternoon the Queen named and launched the battleship Queen, and the King laid the first plate of the new battleship King Edward VII. Their Majesties returned to London next day. On the 12th, the King held an Investiture at St. James's Palace.

The Prince of Wales presided on the 7th at the annual meeting of the General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. The Prince and Princess of Wales left London on the 11th, on a brief visit to Lord and Lady Derby at Knowsley; and their Royal Highness next day opened the new Whitworth-Hall at Owens College, Manchester.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal House continues to reduce the proposed tariff duties.

Canada.—In connexion with the proposed Imperial Conference, the Canadian Government regards commercial relations as the only question which gives promise of useful discussion.

New Zealand.—The Premier declares that the time has arrived to strengthen the Australian squadron.

The War.—Lord Kitchener reports that Lord Methuen, with 900 mounted troops, 300 infantry, four guns, and a Pom-Pom, was moving from Vryburg to Lichtenburg early on the 7th, when he was attacked by Delarey's force, which charged on three sides. The column was thrown into confusion. About 550 of the troops escaped to Kraaipan. Major Paris and a small number of men made a stand, but were obliged to surrender. Lord Methuen was wounded and captured. The baggage and guns were taken. Major Paris and the men who had been captured were afterwards released. Our casualties were three officers and 38 men killed, and five officers and 72 men wounded. The Boers, 1,500 strong, were almost entirely clothed in khaki.—During the recent operations about Reitz 35 prisoners were captured, and Colonel Rimington's column discovered in a cave a Boer magazine containing 310,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, 200lb. of powder, several hundred shell and fuses, one Krupp gun, one Pom-Pom and one Nordenfelt, and 500,000 wheat sheaves, which where burnt.—Bruce Hamilton's column was reported last week at Vryheid, 25 miles north-east of which place Louis Botha, with 800 men, is in laager.—From Cape Colony it is reported that Commandants Fouche and Myburgh have been driven into the Cradock district from the north-east.—Colonel Price engaged Fouche's commando at Boffelshoek on the 10th. -Du Cane's column has brought in 20 Boers captured south of Tafelkop.—The year's revenue of Natal was £489,000 over the expenditure. The Assembly has urged the Government to make military service compulsory.

THE UNITED STATES.

Prince Henry left New York on the 11th on his return to Germany.

The Isthmian canal.—The house of representatives has passed the Hepburn Bill.

FOREIGN.

Austria and Russia.—Our Vienna Correspondent describes measures which are being taken by the Austro-Hungrarian authorities to develop commerce between the Dual Monarchy and Russia.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent has had an interview with Yuan Shih-kai, the Viceroy of Chi li, who strongly urged that the civil government of Tien-tsin should be restored to him. Germany now alone opposes this restitution.—The foreign Ministers advise the bankers' commission to devise some means of accepting the monthly instalments of the indemnity, but have not agreed on a plan for reducing the excess of the European claims over the protocol amount.

Finland.—Our Correspondent sends particulars of the repressive measures adopted by the Russian authorities, and of the resistance that is being offered by the Finns.

France.—The Senate has passed the Shipping Bounties Bill.—President Loubet's visit to Russia will take place in the latter half of May.—April 27 is the probable date of the general election.

Germany.—In the Prussian Diet on the 11th, the Foreign Secretary said that the should do their utmost not to provoke British susceptibilities. They ought to be more just in their criticisms, and not to assume that everything the English did was wrong.

Japan.—The Mikado's Coronation presents to King Edward represent seven years' work of 30 of the best Japanese artists.

Loss of a liner.—The Houston liner Harmonides collided with the American liner Waesland off the Anglesey coast in a fog about midnight on the 5th. The Waesland sank in about 40 minutes. The 114 passengers and the crew of 89 were saved by the Harmonides, but one boat was capsized and two passengers lost their lives.

Obituary.—Mr. William Rathbone, of Liverpool; Mr. Bryan Donkin; Prof. Maxwell Simpson; Captain Casati; Mr. James Dick, of Glasgow; Adml. C. L. Hockin; Sir Thos. Lucas; Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch; Col. A. T. D. Neave; Col. R. C. Germon; Prebendary W. Poole; Dr. Lumsden Propert; Lt.-Gen. J. P. Redmond; Mr. B. F. Stevens; Mr. Piers Whyte, K. C.—"Times."

New South Wales is now experiencing the seventh year of almost continuous drought, and matters bear such a hopeless appearance that the Anglican and Roman Catholic Primates and the heads of other denominations have appointed a day of humiliation and prayer, and the Government has proclaimed the day a Bank Holiday. All business will be suspended while prayers are offered up for rain. It is estimated that New South Wales has lost in these seven years of drought no fewer than fifty million sheep, worth 12 1-2 millions sterling, while the loss in other ways in incalculable.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BRITISH GARRISONS IN INDIA.

On Friday, March 7.—In the debate on the Army Estimates, Mr. Caine said it appeared to him that the number of men asked for under vote A was dishonest and misleading. There were some 30,000 troops borne on the Indian establishment who had for the last two years been to all intents and purposes used as part and parcel of the home and colonial contingent. Either they had been sent direct to South Africa from India or they had been freed from service in the Crown colonies, by the substitution of native Indian ntroops. It was manifestly unjust that troops which had been taken away from India and send for purposes for which alone the home establishment was voted should ever again from part of the permanant change on India, It appeared to him that India was to have more troops that her army might become more and more a reserve force for the British Empire generally, so as to save the British pocket.

Sir W. Rattigan, in a maiden speech, said he felt that, if the House were to agree with the hon. member, it would not only nor promote the interests of the people of India but would be detrimental to the good order, peace, and safety of our Empire in the East. He admitted that the Empire must depend more upon the justice and purity of our administration than upon force, but it must not be forgotten that India possessed a diverse population of race that were different from one another in every respect He submitted that in considering a proposal to reduce the Army in India—

The Deputy Chairman: Order, order; this vote does not include the payment of the Indian hestablishment, and the hon. gentleman will not be in order in referring to the Indian army.

Sir W. Rattigan said the contention of the hon. member for Camborne seemed to be that, if 20,000 British troops on the Indian establishment could be employed in South Africa or elsewhere these forces were not requisite for the garrison of India in an emergency, and such a requisition was no argument whatevee in favour of a permanent reduction of the garrison of India. (Hear, hear.) The strength of the army in India must be determined with reference to the work which it had to perform in ordinary times, and with regard also to the fact that we had powerful border neighbours there who showee restles activity. It was considered in India at the present moment that the condition of affairs in Afghanistan was such as at all events to necessitate watchfulness and the otelligent anticipation of contingencies, which, if they did arise, would tax the resources of the military department in India.

Lord G. Hamilton asked whether the two last speeches were in order, as if so, he would be prevented from replying to the hon. Member opposite.

The Deputy-Chairman: A good deal of the speech of the hon. gentleman who last spoke was out of order. I reminded him of that, but as he was new member I did not like to stop him altogether. But I have no hesitation in saying that it will be out of order to discuss Indian affairs on this vote.

Mr. Brodrick, in the course of his reply, said: In India we have at present an establishment of 75,000 men. India requirs more artillery. Therefore we have to provide for a somewhat larger establishment in India. And let me say, as I am touching upon India, that it will be grossly unfair to suppose that we have called on India in the present emergency without recognising that India has calms upon us in return. (Hear, hear.) Of course, the whole of the troops abroad who came from India have been placed entirely on the Imperial charge, and India has been relieved of a considerable sum in respect of them. And I take this opportunity of saying that I think the way in which the Viceroy and the Commander-Chief in Indian dave been able to meet the demands of the Empire and the readiness with which they put their troops at our disposal have shown the highest patriotic feeling, and, at the same time, have shown the intimate connection there is between the two armies—the Indian Army and the Army at home. I fully recognise that we must keep up India to the full.

THE BROTHERS NATU.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Sirdar Balvant Ramchnadra Natu and his brother, both of Poona were arrested in July 1897 under Bombay Regulation 25 of 1827, and imprisioned for two years without trial; that their property was attached, and that their personal property was not released until after representations had been made to Secretary of State; and, in view of the position of these Natus, will he explain on what information they were arrested and how the Government of Bombay propose to compensate them for the loss occasioned by their imprisonment; will he explain why no notice whatever has been taken of the application on Aug. 25, 1901 made by Balvant Ramchandra Natu to the Secretary to the Governor of Bombay! and will he say what action he proposes to take in the matter.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am aware of the facts mentioned in the hon. member's first question. As to the second question, I have nothing to add to the answers given by me in this House on March 3, 1898. I have no information on the subject of the application of Aug. 25, 1901 referred to in the question. As at present advised, I do not propose to take any action.

Mr. Weir: Will the noble Lord inquire why the Secretary to the Bombay Presidency had not the courtesy to acknowledge the receipt of the communication sent last August? Is he aware that he himself stated in this House that the personal property of these men should be released? And——

Mr. Speaker: Order, order!

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Schwann moved for a return showing the numbers and description of the troops known as the Imperial Service Force placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the princes and chiefs, the baggage animals and other transport appliances which certain native States hold in readiness for service in compaigns, an estimate, in lacs of rupees of other round figures, of the addition to the military expenditure of the Indian Government represented by these contingents as a whole, including the cadet corps recently established, and, since the institution of this Imperial Service, any additions to or diminution of these forces agreed upon with the States concerned.

The motion was agreed to.

A LASCAR RESERVE.

Lord G. Hamilton, answering Sir M. Bhownaggree) said that such practical difficulties beset the creation of a Naval Reserve from the body of Lascars employed on British merchant vessels that he was not disposed to address the Government of India on the subject until he could see his way to overcome these difficulties.

COOPERS HILL COLLEGE.

Thursday, March 13.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what was the cost of the site and erection of Coopers Hill College; what portion of that cost was borne by India and what is the total expense borne by India in connection with the college from its foundation to the present time.

Lord G. Hamilton: The cost of the site of Coopers Hill College, acquired in 1871, together with that of all subsequent additions to the buildings then existing, was 143,780 l£., all of which was borne by Indian revenues. Besides this, the excess of expenditure over receipts in the 30 years 1871-1901 amounted altogether to 48,288 l£. The total expenditure borne by Indian revenues in connection with the College is, consequently, 192,048 l£.

PAY OF THE INDIAN NATIVE TROOPS.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether it is intended to raise the pay of the Native troops of the Indian army in proportion to the increase in the pay of the British troops.

Lord G. Hamilton: The pay of the different branches of the Native Army of India was substantially increased in 1891 and 18 6, and I see no reason for raising it again in 1902.

INDIAN TRADERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If he is aware that since Pretoria came into the possession of the British Government, Indian traders have been fined for walking on the side walks of the streets, and generally remain under the disabilities which prevail under the old laws of the Transvaal Republic with regard to the Indian subjects of his Majesty; and is it proposed to modify or repeal these laws.

Mr. Chamberlain: No such cases have been reported to me, but as I stated a reply which I gave to a question on Feb. 3 the legislation of the late Government is still in force, and until I receive Lord Milner's report on the whole question it is impossible for me to say what modifications will be necessary.

Mr. Flynn: Are we to understand that Indian subjects are Outlanders in Pretoria?

Mr. Chamberlain: No, sir.

THE TELEGRAPH RATES TO INDIA.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had made any fresh agreement with the Eastern Telegraph Company or with the Indo-European Telegraph Company in connection with the recent reduction of telegraph rates to India, whether he would give an assurance that no agreement or re-arrangement of agreements with the Indo-European or Eastern Telegraph Companies would be made until after the House of Commons had had an opportunity of examining and discussing the full and final report of the departmental committee.

Lord G. Hamilton: No fresh agreement has been entered into with the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies in connection with the recent reduction of rates to India. But I have already stated, in reply to a question in this House, that it is not proposed to interrupt or delay the negotiations now in progress with regard to a date for the determination of the Joint Purse Agreement and of the Australian Message Fund.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT AT THE CORONATION.

Capt. Norton, for Mr. Schwann, asked the Secretary of State for India; With regard to the contingent of 1,000 Native troops drawn from our Indian Armies, who are to assist at Coronation ceremonies, if he will state by whom the cost of bringing over and carrying back of the contingent will be borne, whether by the India or British Treasury.

Lord G. Hamilton: The cost bringing over and carrying back the Indian Contingent of 1,000 troops which is to assist at the Coronation ceremonies will be borne by the Indian Treasury. They are to be carried in a vessel of the Royal Indian Marine.

NAVAL DEFENCE

SPEECH BY LORD C. BERESFORD.

At a special meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, held the afternoon the Mail left at the Cannonstreet Hotel, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford delivered an address on "The Lack of Administrative Efficiency in our Organisation for Defence and its Remedy." Sir A. K. Rollit. M.P., presided, and there was a large attendance.

Sir A. K. Rollit, in opening the proceedings, said that fortunately there were two classes of persons to whom Lord Charles needed no introduction. One were the enemies of his country, and the others were his friends at the London Chamber of Commerce. He could not but think that the association between Lord Charles and the London Chamber of Commerce in relation to the defence of the country, and especially to its defence by the Navy, was of credit to both. The London Chamber of Commerce had realised that in order to be safe we must be strong (hear, hear), that in order to attain peace we must be prepared for war, and that there were times when the sword alone could keep the sword in the scabbard. They met to-day in what they believed to be the true interests of peace; they met not to assail, but on the contrary to support and strengthen the Board of Admiralty, and he was equally glad to say that in dealing with this question, the London Chamber of Commerce had always had the welcome of the Admiralty, and that the Admiralty had expressed its willingness to confer from time to tims with their Naval and Military Committee of Defence. Their objects were the permanence of peace and prosperity, while they also desired to keep the open door for commerce, especially in this great haven of the Thames.

Lord C. Beresford, who was received with loud cheers, after returning thanks for the generous reception which had been accorded to him, said that they met not to find fault with those who were doing their best not to undermine existing authority, and to do nothing prejudicial to discipline. They were met to ventilate the weak points of the Navy and Army which wanted putting right and which could only be put right by the force of public opinion. There was no party feeling at that Chamber; they only thought of the country. The Naval Defence Act of 1889 was mainly forced upon the public attention by the London Chamber of Commerce, which he conceived to be the most powerful community of its kind in the country. The lack of efficiency had been very clearly presented to us by the late events in the Army but he did not propose to say anything that would be prejudicial to the public service. We ought to determine that our administration for both Army Navy should be put on business, lines and to see that we got direct responsibility for the things that went wrong. The fleet was strong enough for the money voted for it. He would put it in this way—we were outside the margin of extreme dangers that we were in formerly, but we had not arrived inside the margin of security that we ought to have. We must always remember that we could talk about nothing fairly and with commonsense unless we recognised the doctrine of proportion; and if he were First Lord of Admiralty at this moment he would be prepared to accept £31,000,000 for the Navy. We could not reasonably ask for more according to the doctrine of proportion, and looking to what we needed for the Army.

[Lord Charles's speech was not concluded when the mail left.

THE ESCAPE OF THE BOER PRISONER VILLIERS.

OTHER STORIES FROM TRICHINOPOLY.

From local inquiries made of the escape of the Boer Officer, Villiers, it would appear that there can be no two opinions about the manner in which the escape was managed. There was no laxity on the part of the sentries on duty the night of the escape. Villiers must have donned native costume, and he appears to have been conveyed by railway without any loss of time. The occurrence, says the Madras Times Trichinopoly correspondent, writing on Wednesday evening so closely following the escape of the two Boers last month seems to suggest the thought that the pair of runaways made a careful study of so much of the geography of the Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Arcot districts, as was necessary to arrive at a somewhat correct data as to how, when and where an escape into French territory could be successfully planned and executed.

VILLIERS IS REPORTED TO BE VERY WEALTHY.

And we may rest assured that now being as good as free in French soil he will be in no great hurry to allay or dipel the anxiety his successful escape and the improbability and impracticability of his early recapture must necessarily cause his captors. The easy and convenient access to such regions as Karikal and Pondicherry, perhaps, was never given a thought when Trichinopoly was selected for the accommodation of so large a number of Boer exiles. It would appear that since Villier's escape, another attempt was made by a Boer prisoner to set himself free; but the little game was abruptly stopped and proved a miserable fiasco. Our information of this episode in Boer life in Trichinopoly is as follows;—The man succeeded in securing native clothes and on the night in question, he assumed the garb of one of the native servants who were about the place and slipped away quietly. Getting alarmed at some thing or the other, he slunk off in the direction of a sentry box and tried to hide himself behind it; but the suspicion of one of the soldiers about the place led him to the spot where the Boer had ensconced himself, and Tommy soon collared him and took him back to his barracks, but we are told that this is not all.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Last Saturday evening, after roll call, and every-day routine of inspection and the other humdrum details of barrack life were gone through, two British soldiers were seen taking the air, sitting with pipes in their mouths on the parapet of a large well near the entrance gate of the Boer camp. Both sat long, quietly talking of this that and the other, when, to their surprise, they saw a figure emerge from a ledge in the well and, standing bolt upright, very blandly asked the soldiers, "Are you waiting for me?" Seeing that the man from the well was a Boer-officer the brace of Tommies took him to his room and made him secure. It would appear that the Boer would have made a clean bolt of it if it were not for the British soldiers accidently discovering him there and then.

It must have been hours the man was in hiding in the well and being cribbed, cabined and confined in the limited space at his command, he was getting cramped, and he was obliged, of course, to chang his position when the soldier's attention was drawn to the plight the man was in.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the Results of the Races sailed on Saturday:—

SHIP'S BOATS FANCY RIG RACE. Sailed at 3 30 p.m.

Names of Boats	Time Al'ces M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
H M S Assaye's Cutter 25'	12 45	Lt Comdr R M Lambert, R N	4 43 57	1 31 12
P & O Valetta's Cutter 26'	14 52	Capt A G Cuditt, R N R	4 47 12	1 32 20
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25'	Scr	Lt E C Carver R N	4 58 17	1 58 17
H M S Abysinia's Cutter 27'	4 15	Lt John C Powis, R N	5 5 8	2 0 53
H M S Magdala's Cutter 28'	Scr	Lt G H S La-Touche, R I M	Did not Start	

Course No. 2 followed by No. 13=8·5 miles. Wind W. Strength Fresh to moderate to light. 1st prize won by H. M. S. Assaye's Cutter 25' and 2nd prize won by P. and O. Valetta's Cutter 26.'

TOMTIT CLASS RACE. Sailed at 3-5 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins,	5 51 22
Clutha	Capt G Lamb I M S	5 55 0
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5 59 43

Course No. 3=10·6 miles. Wind W. Strength Fresh to moderate to light. 1st prize own by Titmouse.

YACHT'S H'CAP (CLASS B) RACE. Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats	H'cap Al'ces M S	Owners	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Janetta	Scr	Officers, R E	5 43 57	2 28 57
Pixie	4 25	Mr R R Smetham	5 44 40	2 25 15
Sayonara	10 36	Mr W W Petrie,	5 53 20	2 27 44
Mannikire	1 46	Officers, R A	Did not start.	
Trixie	4 25	Mr A M Monteath	Did not start.	

Course No. 3=10·6 miles. Wind W. Strength Fresh to moderate to light. 1st prize won by Pixie and 2nd prize won by Sayonara.

YACHT'S H'CAP (CLASS A) RACE. Sailed at 325 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al's. M S	Owners	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Melody	2 56	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 54 56	2 27 0
Turquoise	Scr	Mr C A R Crommelin	5 57 9	2 32 9

Course No. 12=11·7 miles. Wind W. Strength Fresh to moderate to light. 1st prize won by Melody.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

A CHANGE OF SITE.

H. E. the Viceroy, a few days ago, issued a note to the Members of the Building Committee of the Victoria Memorial Hall. A meeting of the Committee was held to discuss the matter at Government House, on March 25th, and the suggestion made by the Viceroy was accepted by general consent. There were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy., His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K. C. S. I., The Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, Kt., K. C. I. E. Mr. H. S. Barnes, C. S. I. The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Turner, The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga, Sir P. Playfair, Kt., C. I. E., Mr. H. C. Eggar, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Mr. W. D. Cruickshank.

The note issued by his Excellency was as follows:—In my note of February last, I compared the merits of the proposed site on the north-east corner of the Maidan with the site opposite the Law Courts, the site behind Prinsep's Ghat, and the site of the Presidency Jail; and I found no hesitation in concluding that the first-named was the best of the four alternatives. The Committee agreed with this recommendation. It was pointed out at the time that the selection of this site would involve the removal of the Ochterlony Monument, which could either be re-erected or replaced by a bronze statue elsewhere. No great, or at any rate, no very articulate, interest appears to have been taken in the survival of the present Column. But its removal or replacement would clearly absorb a portion of our funds; while the expense of converting the north-east end of the Maidan, which every day becomes more untidy, into a beautiful garden of planting trees to shut out the not always beautiful buildings of Esplanade Row and Chowringhi, and of surrounding the entire space, as would be necessary, with a handsome railing, would be very great. These reflections led me again to consider the question whether, outside of the suggestions hitherto made, there might be any site that would be equally central, equally appropriate, and at the same time free from the above drawbacks. In the course of this examination, a site suggested itself to me which appears to possess all these qualifications, and at the same time to have other merits with which no other alternative can compete.

THE NEW SITE.

I allude to the space of ground behind the Lawrence Statue, and between the Red Road and the road running to the Plassey Gate of the Fort. The width of this space is the exact width of Government House gardens. It presents an open expanse visible from every quarter and its surroundings are nowhere undignified or unsightly. On the contrary, they are spacious and noble. I suggest, therefore, for consideration, that the Victoria Hall be placed on this site, at a distance approximately of 254 yards from the Lawrence Statue, with its main facade fronting Government House, and its sides facing respectively towards the Red Road and the River. Its back would be at a distance of about 450 yards from the Fort.

The immense advantages of this site are: (1) that every side of the Victoria Hall will be seen from a long way off; whereas in the north-east corner of the Maidan, the main front alone would be visible at any distance; (2) that it will occupy a part of the Maidan crossed by no road and required for no traffic; (3) that the building will exactly balance Government House, the Victoria Hall in its garden facing Government House in its enclosure; (4) that much less landscape gardening (and consequently much less expense) will be required in laying out the surroundings. Instead of planting a big garden in order to shut out unsightly neighbours, we shall merely require so to dispose the existing stretch of level sward, as to lead up to and provide a simple setting for the central pile. Broad walks, ornamental basins, garden-beds, low clumps of verdure, and palms, will probably be all that is required. Any thing more pretentious or positive would probably detract from the severe dignity of the Hall. On this site the Victoria Hall would be equally easy of access to every one in Calcutta. It would indeed be in an absolutely central position—a position to which the Queen's Memorial appears to be entitled; while the Durbar Hall or, Hall of meeting, in one of its wings, which would be approached from the Red Road, would be scarcely less accessible to the town than if it adjoined Chowringhi, as under the former plan. The main front of the Hall would be visible to every one coming up from Council House Street or Old Court House Street towards the Maidan. Its western face (with the proposed open marble colonnade) would be seen along the entire middle length of the Strand. Its eastern face, with a similar curving colonnade, would be similarly visible from every part of the Red Road. Its southern facade would catch the eye from as far away as the Race Course. Its central dome would be visible from all parts of the Maidan. Every person to whom I have mentioned the suggestion contained in this note, and who has inspected the site, has returned with an expression of confidence in its great superiority over any of those previously discussed, and of surprise that it has not previously been put forward. I shall be glad if the Members of the Committee will personally examine the site, and will attend at Government House on Tuesday afternoon next, March 25th, at 5 P. M., in order to discuss it.

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY SCANDAL.

STRANGE STORY.

The messages that have reached India during the past week conveying the news of the Russian military scandal are explained by the following news Items in Saturday's mail:

The report that Colonel von Grimm, of the Russian General Staff, had been executed at Warsaw on March 7, after confessing that he had sold military plans to Germany, is now denied.

The account of his execution, the "Standard's Vienna correspondent says, was circulated by the military authorities at Warsaw in order to put the Colonel's accomplices off their guard; and the Colonel himself is, according to one version, in prison at St. Petersburg, awaiting his trial, or, as other reports say, in Warsaw.

"Later: The execution at Warsaw of Colonel Grimm for having divulged important Russian military documents is causing a sensation in Russian and German political and military circles proportionate to the nature of the details made public.

It is stated as beyond doubt that Colonel Grimm who has made a full confession, had carried on his treasonable practices for ten years and had received in that time no less than £83, 500. In his room was found a list of Russian generals who, he declared, were open to bribery. In a hollow place beneath the floor of his dwelling were found a number of compromising documents. The search is being continued, as it is believed that other officers are involved. The Russian Minister of War has arrived at Warsaw in order to conduct the inquiry personally.

In connexion with the same charges, another officer his wife, and two other ladies have been arrested. Of late years, it is said, the three ladies have made many journeys to Berlin, acting as the intermediaries of Grimm and the German War Office.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 31st March.

Members proceeding on leave are requested to return their arms, accoutrements and saddlery to Head-Quarters as early as possible.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st March, 1902.

1 It is notified for information that the Carter Cup Competition and Mach XI will take place on the 6th April 1902. Members, who are not shooting in either of the above, are, requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

2 Leave of absence has been granted to the following members.
Capt W Hollands for 8 months from 1st April 1902.
Br H M Dwyer for 3 months from 1st April 1902.

3 The following members are struck off the strength of the Corps from 1st instant.
Gr A J Cook.
Gr S T Squires.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

In the Prussian House of Deputies on March 1 State Secretary Baron von Richthofen read the answer of the British Government to the request that German charitable gifts might be allowed to be delivered to the Boers in the concentration camps. The British Government allowed the distribution of the gifts under the surveillance of the English camp authorities, and Baron Von Richthofen declared that the answer guaranteed justice in the distribution. Baron von Richthofen took occasion to make an important declaration regarding Anglo-German relations. He said:—

The position which the Foreign Office of the German Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia took up in this matter gives it, and perhaps me, the right to make remarks that exceed the limits of the honourable House and also of the Reichstag, and which are made to you as to the general public. The sacrifice which England has unflinchingly made in blood and treasure, the great loss of human life, the severe drain on her excellent staff of officers, the heavy expenditure involved, and the consequent tightening of the screw of taxation—when all this is taken into consideration, you will admit it is human and natural that the susceptibilities [illegible] individuals as well as of the nation [illegible] acute. ("Quite [illegible]) should grow more [illegible]. A harsh word is doubly [illegible], a friendly address is accepted with double gratitude. If I rightly interpret the feelings of the nation, our wish is to help the sufferers in South Africa as far as possible. This is not possible otherwise than with consent and support from the English side, without which we cannot approach the Boers at all. In order to insure for ourselves this support and help, it is necessary, in my opinion, that the susceptibilities of the English Government and nation should, if possible, not be aroused. To this end, no obsequiousness is needed: the policy of Germany is entirely removed from any obsequiousness. ("Bravo!") We conduct our policy to please nobody but the German people. (Cheers.) I believe, in fact, that we can act in this way without relinquishing our own views on the war itself. ("Bravo! Hear, hear.") But only, if we take these susceptibilities into account, shall we be able to continue performing services to humanity in South Africa. What are we to do in order that we may, perhaps, alter the situation a little in England in this respect? In this connection there is need of a somewhat more just mode of criticism. Let us distribute more equitably light and shade than has hitherto been done. Let us not always assume from the very first that everything which happens on the English side is wrong and bad. I may quote an example. I read descriptions about the prisoners' camps which would make your hair stand on end. A few days ago one of our generals, who was in a position, from his own experience, to report on the matter, was at my house, and he said to me: "I consider it my duty and I authorise you, to make use of my name in the matter, to declare that I found the prisoners' camp in Ceylon perfect models." This was General Trotha, the former commander of the German Constabulary in East Africa, who had stopped at Ceylon on his return from China. The general had added: "The kitchens and hygienic arrangements of the camps were absolutely first-class." The ex-German officers who were there had only one single complaint to make to him, and that was that there was not sufficient variety in the food. His answer was, "Well my children, if you expect that the English are going to serve up to you caviare and oysters from time to time you are asking rather too much." Thus, in my opinion the dignity of a nation would suffer no derogation if it displayed also some human sympathy as for instance yesterday when the news came of the severe wounding of Methuen, a man who was for years, militry attache here in Berlin, where he enjoyed the particular esteem of our first two Emperors, and left behind him friendly recollections in wide circles in this capital, both with military men and civilians.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent says that Baron von Richthofen's speech has excited considerable astonishment on account of its complete contrast in tone with Count von Bulow's "granite" speech.

The Social Democratic paper Vorwarts declares that Baron von Richthofen has corrected the blunder committed by Count von Bulow, and has completed the pilgrimage to Canossa.

The Vossische Zeitung contrasts the tone of this speech with that of Count von Bulow's "granite-biting" deliverance, and says of the latter:—

A leading statesman cannot make such a speech without being aware that it will be interpreted as a symptom of deep estrangement. Prince Bismarck wrote, as long ago as 1857:—"No formal incivilities at all, without material advantages. Our main principle must be to offend nobody a hair's breadth more than our policy requires." Since Count von Bulow claims to be Bismarck's pupil, it must be assumed that he acts in accordance with the same principles [illegible] aiming at material advantages by his formal incivilities. His speech won for him the applause of the Pan-Germans. Its very opposite is that spoken by Baron von Richthofen yesterday, which strikes a different key. The State Secretary shows how human and natural it is that sensitiveness should increase in misfortune—hard words being felt twice as deeply in a depressed condition, and kindly ones being doubly grateful. He called upon the German nation not to provoke this sensitiveness, but to spare it. He defends the English against the severe reproaches heaped upon them. He praises their care for the prisoners. He expresses his sympathy with Lord Methuen and exclaims, "We must not forget that, despite all our different views of many things, we are after all friends and kinsmen." Such words have not been heard from the Government Benches for a long time. What has happened to cause this at least apparent change in Germany's attitude is a secret to the public; but it is certainly an event of political importance that the State Secretary speaks of the English as our friends and kinsmen, and calls upon the representatives of the nation to work for an improvement of our relations with the Island Empire. . . .

The National Zeitung on the other hand, which is often used for semi-official communications, says:—

Baron von Richthofen gave, perhaps, more decided utterance to his personal political views than is usual. This, however, is not at all surprising, for it is in accord with the attitude of his predecessors. . . . The opinions, however, of the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign State Secretary, on International relations, are believed by well informed persons to be completely in harmony. Count von Bulow has never said anything to wound the just susceptibility of the English nation.

The speech has attracted a good deal of attention in Vienna. The Fremdenblatt remarks that:—

The speech of the German State Secretary is a proof that no warfare in words, and no battles with documents, can permanently disturb the good relations between the two Governments. The State Secretary not only used friendly words in speaking of England, but he laid stress on the point that a kinship of race existed not only between Germans and Hollanders, but also between Germans and Anglo-Saxons. This, at a moment when unfavourable news from South Africa has caused some excitement in England, must be doubly welcome. There are, indeed, no serious differences between the two countries, when it is once recognised that the English hold the supremacy in South Africa, and that Germany has grown into a Power which does not allow itself to be shut up within its own four walls. To this it must be added that it was a good thing for parties to recognise that the United States has become such a great Power that it can no longer be satisfied to live on a footing of friendship with England alone.

The New York "Tribune" says that Baron von Richthofen's words will be grateful to British ears the world around, and to millions of English hearing ears now under the Union Jack. The utterance is practically the Emperor's. It matters little what other continental nations think or do if Germany supports England. Hands across the North Sea correspond to hands across the Atlantic, strengthening that triple league of hearts which is the natural aim of England, Germany, and the United States. There are many similar editorials.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The Standard correspondent at Paris wrote on Sunday:—

Since the publication of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty no more conclusive proof of the wisdom and foresight of the British Government in signing the convention has been produced than that contained in the article published in the Eclair yesterday, and signed by M. Humbert, its political director. The compliment paid to English diplomacy is all the greater because the writer had evidently no intention to flatter Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne, but simply to urge the necessity of France preparing to meet what he alleges to be a new situation in the Far East created by the treaty, much to her detriment. The innovation of the utmost gravity" resulting from the alliance is, according to M. Humbert, the fact that England has now at her disposal an Army capable of fighting on the Continent and of being conveyed to the spot where she may choose to let loose the dogs of war—that is to say, an Army ready to take the field when and where she may think fit to cause a conflagration in the Far East, and which she will without doubt seek to generalise. Thus England does not only menace Russia, but she also threatens us."

The author of this article goes on by describing France as having, since the Fashoda incident lived in a sort of fool's paradise owing to the embarrassments of Great Britain in South Africa. At the moment when the British Government insisted on the withdrawal of Major Marchand from Fashoda, France was quite unprepared for a war with a naval Power, and had to yield. M. Humbert does not pretend that nothing has been done to modify that state of things, but he avows that the defence of so vast a colonial empire as that of France cannot be organised in a few months. But previous to the signature of the new convention, England could not attack France in Indo-China. Now she can, and the writer contends that the English are already bringing that fact home to the French [illegible] disturbance which broke out at [illegible] by "the suspicious and which coincide, as if by chance, [illegible] the Gates of Tonquin culties encountered by Russia [illegible] nce, with the new difficulties in Manchuria." M. Humbert does not think [illegible] but believes it may perhaps be [illegible] that war is imminent event of an attack on Tonquin [illegible] approaching. In the this French politician, probably [illegible] it is, according to invaded simultaneously, it is possible that it would be Siamese soldiers and armed by the Japanese army and wields paramount influence [illegible] hands, because England whether under present [illegible] ence in Siam. He doubts be able to protect her [illegible] circumstances, France would that though that colony [illegible] colony effectually, and affirms probably be unequal [illegible] possesses an army, it would ly as it could not [illegible] to the task of defence, especially with arms [illegible] supplied by the home Government urges the necessity [illegible] ammunition. He consequently colonies autonomy of rendering the defence of the Examining [illegible] mous.

M. Humbert [illegible] the possibility of war with England certain [illegible] will not admit that it is absolutely over that [illegible] the British Fleet would be victorious [illegible] France.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND RUSSIA.

Vienna, March 10 (Times).—The Austro-Russian "Rapprochement" promises to be fortified before long by a substantial economic entente. In Russia, as in England the consumer is getting tired of the manufactured article "made in Germany," the consequence being that Austria-Hungary is preparing to take the place of Germany in the Russian market. At the request of the Foreign Minister, Count Goluchowski, an official of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Warsaw, has come to Vienna with the object of advising the commercial and industrial circles in this country as to the best means of promoting trade with Russia.

The official in question, Herr Pol, delivered an address on the conditions of trade in Russia at a large meeting of the Austro-Russian Commercial Association, in the course of which he said:—

Trading circles in Warsaw had long been engaged in the discussion of an Austro-Russian commercial treaty. All classes declared that they were tired of the Germans. An organisation should be created for promoting trade with Russia. According to Herr Pol, the establishment of an Austro-Hungarian agency in that country was already being considered by the Vienna Chamber of Commerce and the Austrian ministry.

From Odessa the Standard correspondent writes:—

There is a distinctly growing desire in political, financial, and commercial circles at St. Petersburg, as well as among the chief industrial representatives in the provinces, for a new and mutually accommodating commercial treaty between this country and Austria-Hungary. It is on all hands urged that the time for concluding such a convention could not be more favourable than the present. Hitherto Russia has been very largely dependent upon the German markets for the placing of her exports. This dependence might be, if not wholly removed, at least very largely diminished by the treaty with Austria-Hungary. At all events, it is generally believed that under any circumstances, regardless of Germany's new tariff project, the convention would be highly beneficial to Russia.

The following telegrams are from Times correspondents:—

Constantinople, March 6.—The British, French, Russian and Italian Embassies to-day presented a collective note to the Porte protesting against the systematic hindrances harassing the Cretans in their personal and commercial intercourse with Turkey.

The unbearable persecution suffered at the hands of the Kurds and the Turkish authorities has determined the Armenian population in the Erzerum district to emigrate to Russia en masse. The Armenian Patriarch absents himself from Kum Kapu because the Porte prohibits the teaching of Armenian history in Armenian schools.

Gross outrages by Moslems on Christians are reported from two villages near Monastir. The Russian Embassy has protested in one case, in which the "Gendarmerie" are concerned.

Vienna, March 7.—The reports of unrest and sanguinary encounters in Albania are evidently attracting attention in St. Petersburg, and the Russian Press makes them the object of a serious warning to Turkey. According to the Novoe Vremya, the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople has addressed an energetic note to the Porte demanding protection for the Christian population at Ipek, and plainly intimating that unless it takes the requisite measures for their safety, it will incur heavy responsibility. The reply of the Porte is said to have been of the usual evasive character, which causes the "Novoe Vremya" to observe that it is playing a very dangerous game, for it must bear in mind that any delay in complying with the demands that have been put forward will not be tolerated. It must not imagine that a mere proposal to send an international commission to investigate the situation and suggest reforms, will be found sufficient in view of the restoration of order. It adds that "it is time to put an end to the sanguinary horrors of which the Slav population of Old Servia are the victims. Slav blood cries to Heaven and to Russia. If Turkey cannot bring to reason the wild beasts she has let loose, Russia will be obliged to take the task in hand herself."

Constantinople, March 11.—The anarchical condition of Macedonia is the subject which principally occupies diplomatic attention. The Russian Embassy makes almost daily remonstrances, urging the Palace and the Porte to restore order by an equitable administration abandoning their present disastrous indulgence to Albanian Mahomedans and their merciless austerity to Christians.

EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" wrote on March 10:—

A correspondent who is stated to be thoroughly acquainted with Brazilian affairs complains in the Cologne Gazette of the light-hearted manner in which the Government of Minas Geraes continues to evade its obligations to the German bond-holders of the Western of Minas Railway. The writer is of opinion that if the German Government had acted with decision when the first complaints were made on this subject in the years 1897-98 the German claims would have been settled without demur. He recommends the method adopted by the French Government which, when the province of Espirito Santo failed to fulfil its obligation to French capitalists, made the Federal Government responsible for the debts incurred by the province, and in this way secured a satisfactory settlement of the French claims.

The correspondent draws attention to the grievances of German settlers in Rio Grande do Sul, who have, he declares, been subjected to exceedingly unjust treatment at the hands of the Government. The majority of these settlers are peasants of German descent whose ancestors bought allotments from Brazilian landowners. Their titles are now being investigated by the Government, and have in many cases been disputed on the ground that the original owners had failed to fulfil the terms on which the land had been granted to them. The German owners have therefore in some cases been ejected, while in others they have been forced to buy the land over again at a rate which takes into account the improvements they had themselves effected. The victims are at present reckoned by hundreds, but many thousands, it is said, feel themselves threatened, knowing that they are at the mercy of anti-German officials. The writer contrasts the position of the Germans with the of the Italians, and urges that vigorous measures should be taken to secure for them the same rights as are enjoyed by those who trace their descent from emigrants from smaller and less important European States.

From Vienna the correspondent of the same paper telegraphed (March 10):—

In connection with a telegram from a New York correspondent published in Saturday's issue of the "Times" relating to the rumoured object of Prince Henry's visit to the United States, the following may be of interest. The revelation of great political schemes on the Continent is almost invariably preceded by what I may describe as a theoretic preparation of the world's opinion. Those who are old enough, will recollect how the mysteries of the Schleswig-Holstein question puzzled European politicians for months before it took a concrete form. Nobody ever knows the exact origin of such feelers. They are generally whispered in political circles before they get into the Press. For some little time past a question has been discreetly mooted as to whether the United States are well advised in extending the Monroe doctrine to South America. The first time I heard this matter touched upon was by one of the few Austrians likely to be familiar with the fundamental lines upon which the world policy of Germany is based, a sober-minded, experienced observer, in whose opinion I have great confidence. The idea cannot yet have taken sufficient consistency to figure formally in Germany's programme, but it is floating in the air, and may possibly before long be the object of academic discussion in the Press.

For whatever policy Prince Henry's visit to the United States may have been intended to pave the way, it is probable that the Americans are fully on their guard against everything calculated to introduce the thin end of the wedge into the Monroe doctrine, be it in South or Central America. Germany's future may, perhaps, be on the seas but it cannot be in the neighbourhood of Caribbean waters.

The Ochterlony Monument in Calcutta is to remain intact, as a new site for the Victoria Memorial Hall has been selected. This is in the north-west corner of the Maidan between Secretary's Walk and Eden Gardens. This decision, it seems to us, will be approved by public opinion both in Calcutta and elsewhere. No doubt we know far more about monumental art in these days than they did in the days when the Ochterlony Monument was set up; but the belief of one generation in its own artistic superiority is no good reason for destroying the efforts by which our ancestors did their best to commemorate their great contemporaries.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SERIOUS BRITISH DISASTER.

LORD METHUEN CAPTURED.

THE GENERAL DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

DELAREY TAKES FOUR GUNS.

From March 7 to [illegible]

The following telegrams from Lord Kitchener have been received at the War Office:—

Pretoria, Saturday, March 8, 10.30 a.m.—I greatly regret to have to send you bad news about Methuen. He was moving with 900 mounted troops under Major Paris and 300 infantry, four guns, and one Pom-Pom from Wynburg (Vryburg) to Lichtenburg, and was to meet Grenfell with 1,300 mounted troops at Roviraineesfontein (? Rooirantjesfontein) on the 8th.

Yesterday morning early he was attacked by Delarey's force between Tweebosch and Palmietkuil. The Boers charged on three sides.

Five hundred and fifty mounted troops have come into line at Maribogo and Kraaipan. They were pursued by Boers for four miles from scene of action.

They report, Lord Methuen, Major Paris, guns, baggage, etc., were captured by Boers. Lord Methuen when last seen was a prisoner.

I have no details of casualties or any further information at present. Will keep you informed, and would suggest your delaying publication till I can send you definite news. I had already arranged to send troops to this district. I think this sudden revival of activity on the part of Delarey, is in order to draw off troops pressing De Wet.

Sunday, March 9.—Major Paris has come in with remainder of men to Kraaipan. His report is that the column was moving in two parties—some with ox waggons left Tweebosch at 3 a.m.; mule waggons an hour later.

Just after dawn, Boers attacked. Before reinforcements could reach them the rearscreen broke; meantime a large number of Boers galloping up on both flanks. These were at first checked by flank parties, but a panic and stampede of mules had begun, and all the mule waggons with a terrible mixture of mounted men rushed past the ox waggons. All efforts to check them were unavailing.

Major Paris collected some 40 men and occupied position a mile in front of ox waggons which were then halted. After gallant but useless defence the enemy rushed into ox waggons, and Lord Methuen was wounded in thigh.

Major Paris, being surrounded, surrendered at 10 a.m. Lord Methuen is still in Boer camp. Casualties as follows:—

KILLED.

Lieutenants G. R. Venning and T. P. W. Nesham, both Royal Field Artillery; Lieutenant G. Hartley, Steinacker's Horse, and thirty-eight other ranks.

WOUNDED.

Colonel J. G. Wilson, 3rd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, dangerous; Captain J. D. Outram, 3rd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, severe; Lieutenant M. Dennis, Yeomanry, severe; Lieutenant Nash, Cape Police, severe; and Lieutenant R. H. Logan, Yeomanry, severe; and seventy-two other ranks wounded, not yet received.

MISSING.

Captain Tilney, 17th Lancers, and two hundred others; but many of them are probably amongst those who have come into line. Lieutenants Nesham and Venning were killed whilst gallantly serving their guns with case.

Just prior to the rising of the House of Commons early on Tuesday, Mr. Brodrick read the following further telegram from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria Monday, 11-50 a. m.:—

The following is a summary of the latest reports. Lord Methuen's ox convoy, escorted by half his force started one hour in advance of the mule convoy at dawn. The enemy made a sudden enveloping attack on the rear. The first confusion was occasioned by native boys, who galloped through the mule convoy with led horses, as the latter was endeavouring by Lord Methuen's directions to close on the ox convoy. This disorder to the mule convoy communicated itself to the mounted troops.

The Boers, dressed in khaki, riding along the waggons, frustrated all attempts of the officers to rally. Great confusion ensued among this portion of the mounted troops, and they and the mule waggons galloped three miles beyond the ox waggons, and were cut off.

Sections 4th and 38th Batteries fought with great gallantry, and the 300 infantry of the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment showed conspicuous courage in protecting the waggons and refusing to surrender until resistance was useless.

Delarey's force was almost all dressed in our uniform which made it impossible for our infantry to distinguish between our own men and the enemy when the mounted troops were driven in upon them. The enemy numbered 1,500, with one 15-pounder and a Pom-Pom. Delarey, Celliers, Kemp, Vermaas, and other leaders were present. Lord Methuen was seen by an Intelligence Department agent being well cared for in his own waggon."

Mr. Brodrick added: By a private telegram just received I find that Lord Methuen had a fractured thigh, but was reported to be doing well. A further message received says:—

Wounded will be brought in to the railway to-day. I hope reinforcement now arriving will rectify situation in this area without disturbing operations elsewhere.—KITCHENER."

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

In his first despatch containing "bad news of Methuen," Lord Kitchener says that the General was marching "from Wynburg to Lichtenburg." Wynburg, as the War Office now explains, was a telegraphic error for Vryburg. Lord Kitchener reported on March 3, after the convoy reverse near Klerksdorp, that Delarey was being pursued northwards by Colonel Kekewich and Colonel Grenfell, and that Lord Methuen had marched from Vryburg north-eastward towards Lichtenburg in the hope of intercepting Delarey's forces which were reported to have scattered. Rooirantjesfontein, where Lord Methuen was to join Colonel Grenfell on Saturday, is twenty miles south of Lichtenburg. Delarey's attack took place at dawn on Friday, when Lord Methuen's force was twenty-five miles south-west of the appointed meeting-place. It is surmised that at the time of the attack Colonel Grenfell was roughly about the same distance from Rooirantjesfontein and from Lord Methuen. Delarey's force was estimated on the occasion of the Klerksdorp fight to consist of from twelve hundred to seventeen hundred men.

Kraaipan and Maribogo, to which places the released troops have come, are stations on the Bulawayo Railway between Vryburg and Mafeking. The railway line is protected by blockhouses, and Delarey has made no recent attempt to interfere with it. The district involved in Delarey's recent operations forms the south-western corner of the Transvaal.

ROBERTS'S TRIBUTE TO METHUEN.

PLEA FOR SUSPENSION OF JUDGMENT.

In the House of Lords on Monday, after Lord Raglan had read the telegrams from Lord Kitchener about the disaster to Lord Methuen, Earl Roberts rose and said:—

As Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and as one who in South had full opportunities of estimating Lord Methuen's military qualifications as a commander, I feel it would be unfair to him and discouraging to other commanders, in the field were I not to make on the occasion of this unfortunate occurrence of which we have just heard some expression of my appreciation of Lord Methuen's services during the war. When I arrived in South Africa in January, 1900, Lord Methuen had been subjected to very adverse criticism on account of the Magersfontein action. One of the questions which I had to decide was whether I would recommend that Lord Methuen should be recalled to England, or whether I should continue to employ him as one of my divisional commanders. I resolved to wait till I could see Lord Methuen myself and the troops under his command, and perhaps have an opportunity of further inspecting the Boer position. The Boer position occupied a front of some eight miles across the railway. It was a very difficult country, and it blocked the road towards Kimberley, and Lord Methuen found himself there with about twelve thousand men, thirty-five guns, and only one thousand mounted troops. His orders were to relieve Kimberley, and, influenced by the belief that the inhabitants of Kimberley were in far greater straits than eventually turned out to be the case, Lord Methuen decided that he must make an effort to get to them. He saw that to attack by day would involve a very heavy loss, and he resolved to try a night attack. Night attacks are proverbially risky, but on this occasion the enemy were most certainly surprised, and, there seems to be some reason to believe that if the Highlanders had not been broken by the thick bush and the deployment of the men thereby prevented it is possible that he might have succeeded; but I confess that when I had made a careful survey of the Boer position I came to the conclusion that Lord Methuen had been given an almost impossible task. When I arrived at the Modder River on February 11 with a view of operating for the relief of Kimberley I had at my disposal 15,000 men and 136 guns, and of these men 6,000 were mounted. This enabled me to make a wide turning movement, which with Lord Methuen's smaller force was impossible and the success that was attained on that occasion was due to the greater mobility and strength of the force which I had under my control. I came to the conclusion that Lord Methuen could not be blamed for the failure to relieve Kimberley, and I decided, therefore, to continue him in his command. From that time down to the present—that is to say, for more than two years—Lord Methuen has carried on his work with zeal, intelligence, and great perseverance. He has not had a check; he is beloved by his men, and no work is too hard for

[illegible] sure that the House will be [illegible] me at what has occurred. I [illegible] agree with me in my sympathy for this [illegible] officer in his present unfortunate position, and to reserve any adverse criticism in what has taken place until we have definite information which will make it possible to decide with whom the responsibility rests and who is to blame for what has occurred. Lord Methuen has on more than one occasion assisted and looked after General Delarey's wife and family, and I am quite convinced from the humane and civilised manner in which General Delarey has always acted throughout the war, that our old friend will be taken good care of by him.

Lord Spencer felt certain that they all had the deepest sympathy for

MARK TWAIN ON HUNTER'S "LIFE."

WATER MELONS AS A CURE FOR DYSENTERY.

MARK TWAIN (MR. S. L. CLEMENS), in response to a presentation copy of the recently published "Life of Sir William Hunter," wrote lately:—

"16th Feb.—The book arrived yesterday evening and I got as far as the Leonard wedding in Calcutta before bed called for me.

17th Feb.—I read to the end of Hunter's strange recovery from repetitions of what was substantially death. I found no dull pages. If I had been at his side he would never have had those disastrous and constitution-undermining experiences with dysentery. I would have bought a fresh, ripe watermelon for threepence, and fed it to him with limitless prodigality, and had him on his feet inside of ten hours every time, as free from any vestige or remnant of that distemper as ever he was in his life. And I would have said to him:—'Don't ever call other doctors in when you have these attacks: call me, and give me a fresh ripe watermelon and ten hours. If I fail to set you on your feet, sound and whole in that time, I will give you £2,000, if it takes my last penny.' Yet I get no practice, except upon my wife. The others lay the thing before a physician, with the infallible result that it is scouted. But many's the time I've fetched her out in short order. She had a bad attack when we came home from summering last year. I reckon there was only one watermelon left in New York; but I took a coupe and began the hunt at 9 p. m., and at 11 I was back with the preserver. Every time she woke in the night I fed it to her and in ten hours she was all right—it had never taken quite that time before. If I were in South Africa, and melonically equipped, I would engage that no soldier should perish with dysentery—nor remain off duty above one day. But do you suppose the Medical Staff would allow Lord Kitchener there or Lord Curzon in India, to listen to me? Indeed no, they would never dream of permitting it.

21st Feb.—I am sorry the book is finished. I made it last as long as I could. Hunter's was a noble life and most nobly lived. The beauty and cheer and pathos of it move hand in hand through it all. The passage where he went back alone to the humble early home at Suri and found it empty and falling to decay—that is a moving picture, eloquent of what success costs us; the pathos of it realisable only when we stand where the march began. And think? I have had that experience and know the deeps of it. The book stirs every emotion and throbs with every interest that human beings feel! Would he have lived if he had not taken that journey to London? I wish he had not ventured it or that Lady Hunter had been with him. A century will go by ere England will realise the whole magnitude of the loss she sustained in his death."

RUSSIAN SCHEMES IN PERSIA.

ADVICES from Teheran, dated Feb. 22, state that the Shah has discovered the urgent necessity of a loan of 10,000,000 roubles to cover the expenses of administration during his impending visit to Europe.

The Russian Minister (says the Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post) is willing to guarantee the advance of this sum on conditions which would consolidate Russian influence in Persia and diminish the influence of Great Britain to the vanishing point. This offer, according to the "Weltkorrespondenz," has awakened the British authorities, for the first time in ten years, to the immensity of the interests which their niggardliness has allowed to go to waste.

The British Minister, following the example of his Russian colleague, has consequently expressed the readiness of his Government to take over the loan; but Persia, by the terms of the Russian Loan arranged two years ago, cannot accept the British offer without the consent of Russia. Daily conferences are now being held between the Grand Vizier and the Russian and British Ministers in turn. The result "of them is uncertain though in the opinion of the Weltkorrespondenz," the chances are greatly in favour of another diplomatic victory on the part of Russia.

The same authority reports that the Persian Government has signified its desire to repurchase from the Imperial Bank of Persia the concession of the road between Teheran and the Karun River, and prophesies that this undertaking will before very long fall into Persian or Russian hands.

Road making, it further states, is at present occupying the attention of the authorities in a far greater measure than the many railway schemes, which provide more matter for newspaper discussion than for engineering plans.

Thus the Russians have secured a concession for the road to Tabriz, and they intend to take over the road to Resht, and to guarantee interest on the expenses involved. Finally, the Persian Government has signified its intention of restoring the neglected road into the Province of Mazanderan.

The St. Petersburg "Novoe Vremya," commenting on the report that negotiations are being conducted between London and Berlin with a view connecting the projected Bagdad Railway with India by means of a line through Southern Persia, remarks that Russia could never tolerate such a scheme. An overland railway to India would, declares the St. Petersburg journal, be an insurmountable barrier to Russia's access to the Indian Ocean. In order to check Great Britain before it is too late, Russia must construct without delay a railway from the Caucasus to Teheran and Bunder Abbas. There is, it concludes, no time to be lost if Russia desires to preserve her grip on Persia and her chances of obtaining an outlet to the Indian Ocean.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The following appeal was lately forwarded by the Archbishop of Canterbury to Lord Salisbury:—

With great respect, we invite your attention to an appeal for decisive action by Imperial authority with regard to the Indian opium traffic with China. We are convinced, by manifold and weighty evidence of the correctness of the following positions:—(1) That British action in respect of the importation of opium into China has had disastrous results—(a) in injury to other branches of British commerce in China; (b) in generating profound feelings of hostility to British subjects and interests in the mind of the Chinese people. (2) That the use of opium in China (to speak of China only) is a vast national curse, and that assertions to the contrary can be met decisively by the public testimony of disinterested Chinese statesmen of to-day. (3) That, accordingly, it is unworthy of a great Christian Power to be commercially interested, in any degree, in the supply of opium to China. As a fact, while the cultivation of opium in India is on a larger scale than ever, with the exception of two years in the past, the revenue accruing from its export has sunk to two and a quarter millions. This, however, is in our opinion, only an incident of the position. Our affirmation is that it is the grave duty of the nation as before the Supreme King and Governor, to purge itself anywise of connection with a great and public wrong. The memorial was signed, among others, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, the Bishops of Carlisle, Cashel and Waterford, Durham, Glasgow, Kilmore, Limerick, Liverpool, Norwich, Ossory and Ferns, Rochester, Sierra Leone, Southwell and Uganda, Lord Kinnaird, the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Overtoun, Lord Polwarth, the General Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, the president of the United Methodist Free Churches, the president of the Methodist New Connexion Methodist Church, the lord Provost of Glasgow, the Moderator of Synod, Presbyterian Church of England, the president of the Wesleyan Conference, the Secretary of the Wesleyan Conference and of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the president of the Primitive Methodist Conference, the Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland, the Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Aberdeen University, the Secretary of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, the President of the Bible Christian Methodist Conference, the chairman of the Baptist Union, the secretary of the Church of Scotland Foreign Missions Committee, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the clerk to the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, the superintendent of the Mildmay Institutions the chairman of the Congregational Union, the chairman of the Representative Board of the Anti-Opium Societies, the Editorial Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, the founder and General Director of the China Inland Mission, the foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society, and the President of the Young Men's Christian Association. Lord Salisbury replied as follows:—Downing-street, S. W., January 28, 1902. My Lord Archbishop,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter, and of the memorial which you have forwarded to me with reference to the export of opium from India to China, in which your Grace and other signatories appeal for decisive action on the part of the Imperial authority to put an end to this trade. In reply, I have to say that I will lay the memorial before my colleagues in his Majesty's Government. I have the honour to be my Lord Archbishop, your Grace's obedient servant—Salisbury. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury."

A MANDALAY-YUNNAN-FU RAILWAY.

THE following letter is published in the "Morning Post":—

Sir,—The resolution recently passed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce with respect to railway communication between Burma and China is worthy of close consideration by the Press and by the public of the British Empire. For 42 years, the Chambers of Commerce of this country have been urging the Government of India to connect Burma with China by railway, and under the Anglo-Chinese Agreement of 1897. China bound herself to connect the Burmese lines with all railways that might in future be constructed in Yunnan. Article 12 of the agreement ran as follows:—

"The Chinese Government agrees hereafter to consider whether the conditions of trade justify the construction of railways in Yunnan, and, in the event of their construction, agrees to connect them with the Burmese lines."

In the previous year, 1896, China had agreed with France that if France altered her two-foot gauge Hanoi-Langson Railway into a metre-gauge Line and extended it to the frontier of her Province of Kwang-si, she on her part would continue the line to Tung chau, employing the French company Fives Lilles to carry out the work. The following year, 1897, a Franco-Chinese arrangement was signed for the extension of the railway to Nanning-fu, on the Canton West River. France has carried out the provisions required from her, and the line is now being continued to Nanning-fu for China by the French company. An opposite course has been taken in the case of the extension of the British Mandalay-Lashio line, though its intended extension to the frontier has, for many years, been used as an excuse by the home and Indian Governments for blocking the execution of the Burma-Siam-China Railway and Burma-Karenni Railway. Instead of pushing on with it to the frontier in order that the Chinese Government might continue it to Yunnan-fu to meet the railway which the French are constructing to that place, the Government of India has elected to stop their line 98 miles short of Kunlon Ferry, which lies eight miles west of the Chinese frontier. This is all the more surprising as Mr. Bagley, the Government engineer who carried out the surveys for the Mandalay-Lashio-Kunlon Ferry Railway, reported that the 56 miles of the line between Lashio and the Salween would be "fairly easy except for one gorge of three miles, where there would be expensive side cuttings and sharp curves." The country through which his 56 miles of railway would run was reported to consist of fine, rich, and populous valleys, the one leading to the Salween being 25 miles in length and "a trade centre for the numerous Kachin villages in the high hills which shut it in to the north and south." Of the remaining 42 miles, which skirt the Salween to the Kunlon Ferry, about 32, we are told, will be inexpensive side-hill work. Railways in Burma have cost on an average 6,000*l.* per mile. The cost of the total 98 miles from Lashio to the Kunlon Ferry would, therefore, be 588,000*l.*, which accounts for Lord Curzon's statement that the extra cost of carrying the line to the Kunlon Ferry would be "considerably over 500,000 sterling." For this relatively small sum we could ensure the continuation of the line to Yunnan-fu via Yun-chau and King-tong, a railway distance of between 300 and 400 miles beyond the British frontier, and thus open up to British-Indian trade and enterprise a Chinese province particularly rich in minerals and, according to M. de Lanessan's estimate containing about 8,500,000 inhabitants, or half as much again to the square mile as Burma does. Besides this, a Burma-Yunnan-fu Railway would place us on an even footing with France in respect to railway extension into the neighbouring Chinese provinces and to the Yang-tse, would enable British and British-Indian goods to enter south-west China without paying heavy transit dues to France and the heavy rates that have been fixed for the carriage of goods on the Haiphong-Yunnan-fu Railway, and, when the railway system of India is joined with that of Burma, as proposed by me 20 years ago, would complete a through railway across Southern Asia.—Yours, etc.

Holt S. Hallett.

7 Clifton Gardens, Folkestone, March 10.

THE BRITISH GARRISON IN INDIA.

SIR W. Rattigan on Friday March 7 made his first essay as a speaker in the House of Commons under conditions which, to a new member, were a little unfair since in endeavouring to reply to some rather irregular observations by another member, Mr. Caine, on the number of British soldiers in India, he found himself almost immediately at cross-purposes with the Chairman. Lord George Hamilton indeed questioned whether Mr. Caine, who, as an old Parliamentary hand, just managed to steer clear of objection from the chair, was in order, and it was not unnatural that Sir W. Rattigan should have conceived that he had a right to expatiate a little freely on the matters of policy on which the member for Camborne had managed to insinuate after his familiar manner some malicious reflections. He began, characteristically, by denouncing the number of men stated under Vote A as "dishonest and misleading." Not a word subsequently uttered by the hon. member justified the use of these terms; but to men of the school of Radicals who first from their opinions on their feelings and then endeavour to justify them from their wits, it appears to afford some satisfaction if they can get of abusive epithets whether they are or are not appropriate. To the ordinary level-headed person the manner in which Vote A was put forward is of the most candid simplicity. Owing to exigencies which have arisen in other parts of the Empire the standing British garrison of India has been temporarily depleted in order that troops may be employed elsewhere. They have been borrowed by the Imperial Government, which has assumed all the expense involved in their employment. On effect—which, by the way, is not of any relevance to the subject—is the gratifying fact that the finance of India have been considerably relieved by this arrangement. This ought to rejoice Mr. Caine and his Congress friends. Setting that aside, however, the fact that in a special emergency a call upon a garrison, the tale of which is fixed by those who are responsible for estimating the duties and dangers which it is on avarage required to meet for contingents to serve in other parts of the Empire does not necessarily involve the conclusion that its normal strength has been overcalculated. In strategic arrangements even a risk must be sometimes incurred at one point in order to relieve another. It is fantastic logic to infer, as Mr. Caine does, that "it is manifestly unjust that troops which had been taken away from India and used for purposes for which alone the home establishment was voted, should ever again form part of the permanent charge on India." Why "unjust"? The one thing that is not "manifest" in Mr. Caine's proposition is its conclusion. You connot infer from the fact that at a given moment 20,000 or 30,000 troops have been spared from India that the normal garrison is in excess of what is required to assure our position. The most you can argue is that the fact excites a doubt. We said at the time when the troops were being withdrawn from South Africa that this question would naturally be raised; and Mr. Cain cannot be blamed for demanding explanations. But he has no right to lay down the proposition that it would be manifestly unjust to India to restore the China and South African contingents to the Indian establishments. That is a matter of political and military policy on which only those who are cognisant of all the factors are competent to pronounce a judgement. Mr. Caine "manifestly" is not. The Indian Government is. As for the remark—"It appeared to him that India was to have more troops in order that her army might become more and more a reserve force for the British Empire generally, so as to save the British pocket," it is blatant nonsense and we do not wonder that Lord George Hamilton did not take the trouble to answer it.—"Overland Mail."

A FORGED HOONDI.

A Karachi paper States:—On the 11th instant a demand hoondi of Rs. 1500 is said to have been drawn by Kimatrai Kurrumchand from Keti Bunder on Pragji Wandrawan payable at Bombay in favor of any good merchant at that place. It was endorsed by a man whose signature purports to be that of Dyal Mowjee's. This Hoondi was presented at Bombay at the Kothi of Pragji Wandrawan, who is the partner in the firm of Narayanji Purshotum at Karachi, and on the same date a telegram intended to be from Narayanji Purshotum was despatched to the Bombay firm requesting it to pay the above hoondi drawn by Kimatrai Kurrumchand. On receipt of the telegram the hoondi was honoured and paid, and the firm at Karachi advised by letter accordingly. The Bombay firm was told on receipt of this information that no such hoondi was drawn and no telegram sent from Karachi and that there was no man by the name of Kimatrai Karamchand at Keti Bunder and that the Hoondi was a forgery. We now learn that the money was paid to a respectable firm in Bombay, which reports that the hoondi was sent to them from Bulsar. It now remains to see what steps the police will take in the case. The circumstances leave no doubt that some one in Karachi, if not the author of, was a participator in, the forgery.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THREE BOER CAMPS.

BY THE REV. G. N. THOMSSEN.

IT was dark night when the train stopped at the Cantonment Station of Bellary. The Boer Camp is less than a stone's throw away from the railroad, so one could get a good view of the same, for the camp and all the tents were as bright and cheerful as electric light could make them. It was a weird scene. Coming out of the darkness of a moonless night into a city of tents, surrounded by a strong, double, intricate fence of barbed wire, on the outside of which the watchful sentries were patrolling through the weary hours. There was nothing moving, except the guard. In the large tents covered with thatch, one could see the prisoners asleep, filled with thoughts of home. God knowing that on the morrow, the next day, and the next week and the next month they would have to sleep on India's hot and dusty sod. How long? Who can tell? Oh, the excruciating uncertainty of such prison life. And yet the men slept safely and it seemed even sweetly. Only a few were awake, probably talking over the events of the last years. On enquiry, one is told that the prisoners are as content and happy as they can be under the circumstances, and that those who had signed the parole were as free to come and go as they pleased, within certain bounds. The paroleers go into Bellary to church and mix with the residents freely—so I was told. How I longed to stay, but I had no time to wait and get a permit, but had to hurry on to Satara, where the new paroleers' camp is, and where it was to be my privilege to be with the men for some days, to talk and walk with them daily; and of course I could see many things inside the camp that one could know nothing about by merely seeing the outside.

What kind of men are the Boers? How to they look? What is their life? Lest some might accuse me of being prejudiced in their favour, I will copy the opening sentences of Conan Doyle's recent book on The "Great Boer War." He says (and this will be my answer to the above questions):—Take a community of Dutchmen of the type of those who defended themselves for fifty years against all the power of Spain at a time when Spain was the greatest Power in the world. Intermix with them a strain of those inflexible Huguenots who gave up home and fortune and left their country for ever at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The product must obviously be one of the most rugged virile, unconquerable races ever seen upon the earth. Take this formidable people and train them for seven generations in constant warfare against savage men and ferocious beasts, in circumstances under which no weakling could survive; place them so that they acquire exceptional skill with weapons and in horsemanship; give them a country which is eminently suited to the tactics of the huntsman, the marksman and the rider. Then, finally, put a finer temper upon their military qualities by a dour fatalistic Old Testament religion and an ardent and consuming patriotism. Combine all these qualities and all these impulses in one individual and you have the modern Boer—the most formidable antagonist who ever crossed the path of Imperial Britain."

In the above estimate Conan Doyle forgot to mention, that in the veins of the Boer also flows much English and Scottish, and some Irish blood. Among them are men who are thorough Boers, and yet they have genuine British names, inherited from their British fathers and mothers. As one mixes with the prisoners, one is struck by the absence in a of military bearing. The men are Burghers pure and simple and not at all soldierly in their appearance. There is no attempt to march and to carry the body well. Even the officers do not at all show that they are every inch soldiers. Some of the men are baronial in their bearing, having had farms of 50,000 to 100,000 acres in South Africa. Others owned many thousands of pounds, and those are spoken of as millionaires yet these men left their estates and fortunes and when captured they were found to be only common soldiers. In South Africa the officers were chosen by their men and were only considered the leaders among equals. A Commandant had charge of 500 men. The Field Cornets were in command of only 100 men each. Here in the Camps the British Government has very wisely permitted the prisoners to have Home Rule. They choose their own Commandant and he is the spokesman between the British Commander and the prisoners. In case of breach of discipline the offenders are punished by their own Court of Enquiry, of which the Commandant is the presiding officer. The offender when punished has to carry a heavy pack of blankets and bedding strapped to his shoulders for hours through the camp, and he feels the disgrace of his position far more than the burden on his back. During all the weary months of imprisonment all have been very well behaved, and but very few, if any, have ever been punished.

On my arrival in Satara one of the old men, in answer to my enquiry, "How do you like this place?" said:—"This is Africa!" Perhaps no location in India would so appeal to a Boer's heart as Satara, beautiful Satara. The camp lies on rising ground overlooking a country fringed by ranges of black hills, rising, in terraces, on the top of which are peculiar elevations that look like Noah's arks. Here and there in this picturesque valley one sees small mounds, the kopjes of the Homeland. The course of a river can be distinctly traced by the vegetation on its banks. Here and there is a grove of cocoa-nut palms or other trees, and one never tires of looking at the large picture spread at one's feet. The paroleers have the privilege of going three miles in any direction. They can fish and swim in the river and as they all are good swimmers they are grateful for this privilege. The only forbidden spots are the Post Office and the Temples. And yet now have a taste of liberty, their eyes can once more sweep the distant horizon, and they can go and come without a military guard—all this fills them with unutterable home-sickness.

The treatment received from the officers and "Tommies" is very considerate and the patrolers appreciate very highly the kindness shown them. The camp at present is being put in order, so there is much work to be done. The Major in command encourages the patrolers to work as much as they will. And so, here one sees carpenters on the roofs of the houses working with Native tools, very busy repairing the old Infantry line houses: there one sees a number busy with pick and shovel levelling a spot of and and all seem as happy as workmen can be. Of course, all are paid for whatever work they do and his means much for those who have no money left. All are great smokers, and their earnings will supply the fragrant weed, so comforting to a lonely man. Three times a day the men gather for the worship of God, and one hears sung by strong, powerful, musical voices the old psalms and grand chorales. An old Salvation Army officer has charge of the religious exercises in Satara and one of their own Predicants in Ahmednagar. Both of these men are prisoners.—Madras Mail.

LORD ELGIN ON INDIAN PROBLEMS

MR. J. D. REES, late member of the Viceroy of India's Legislative Council, lectured on March 10, at the Imperial Institute on the subject of "The condition of the people of India." The Earl of Elgin presided, and among those present were Lord Wenlock, Sir C. Lyall, Lady Stonhouse, Lady Lavinia Bickersteth, Sir E. Walker, Lady C. Bruce, Lady V. Bruce, Mr. E. Petre, and the Hon. Mrs. Rees.

The chairman said the subject to be brought before them was one which he thought he might fairly say would appeal to everybody, for he did not think there was anyone present who would like to profess himself indifferent to the condition of 300,000,000 of our fellow subjects. It was also a subject of very great magnitude, very great complexity, and of very great difficulty to anyone who attempted to deal with it. He could remember very well that when he went to India one of the first things which impressed itself upon him, was the great caution with which one ventured to apply any experience one had gained in this country to problems that arose in India. But in this particular subject, anyone dealing with it not only had to make an estimate of the conditions obtaining in India, but had also the great and, perhaps, greater difficulty of translating those difficulties into language which would be intelligible to those who had never seen India. In order to bring home the facts of native life in India to this country, it was useless to ignore that one of the main difficulties that we had before us was to let people in this country understand what really were the wants of the people in India.

The lecturer said that to compare the conditions of life, the income, and needs of the Indian peasantry with those of similar classes in Eastern and Western Europe was a useless, and, indeed, an impossible task. Upon the whole, the Indian peasant, in ordinary years, was not in a much inferior position—when his wants and his means of supplying them were taken into consideration—to the peasant of Europe. The contrast was in wants. The peasant in Eastern Europe had fewer wants than the peasant of Western Europe, but considerably more than the Indian peasant; in fact, proximity to the tropics determined not a lower standard of comfort, but a lower standard of wants. It was extremely difficult to teach the Indian peasant thrift, and when the peasant grasped the idea of putting a penny by for a rainless day a great advance would have been made; but the habit of centuries had not as yet been weakened. With regard to famine, Mr. Rees deprecated the action of some of the illustrated papers to emphasising the sufferings of the people, instead of the great administrative achievements of famine relief. He also advocated the employment of Indians wherever possible, deprecated forcing upon the people any extensive and scientific services of administration, and urged that we should not be so ready to accept as authorities upon Indian religions, customs, and conditions, those who had adopted other standards.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, March 14.

Princess Radziwill, who for the second time in eighteen months, is figuring in the courts, has been moving in political circles in London and on the Continent for years past, and in some way or other has come in touch with most of the notabilities of Europe. It is no small tribute to her influence that she won the enmity of Bismarck, who did his best to keep her out of Berlin. The Princess was an intimate companion of the Empress Frederick, and one comes across significant phrases in Bismarck's letters and conversations which suggest that she proved an awkward element in his calculations. Once, indeed, the Chancellor was on the eve of resignation and one of the reasons he gave was that the Empress worked up the priests through the Radziwills.

The Princess, a member of a notable Polish family is as daring in politics as she is charming and brilliant in society—a fact which her presence at the Berlin Congress made clear. Another act of courage with which she must be credited is the writing of a political novel which set Berlin ablaze. Paris, London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg the Princess knows well, and for the last two or three years she has been studying the political situation at the Cape. She would seem to know the Colossus better than she is known by him, and her admiration of the Empire-maker is, or was unbounded. She could see nothing else in South Africa, she told a friend on her arrival, but Mr. Rhodes and Table Mountain, and a fiendish rivalry, she remarked, existed between them.

Princess Radziwill has come to look at Mr. Rhodes through the eyes of a friend and even a disciple since, then and has summed him up as the founder of an empire, worthy to be ranked with Cæsar. "The man who never had a selfish thought" is a phrase she has applied to the man who has been appearing against her in the witness-box, and she paid the Colossus another tribute when she wrote that "no kinder man existed" than he. Mr. Rhodes, the Princess said once, "has realised the biggest of problems, the using of money for a higher aim; he has handled it as Cortes did his sword and Cæsar his legions—to give his country an empire and to use that country's civilisation, its laws its conceptions of welfare its more worth and its material power to improve the condition better the existence, and use the natural resources and riches of the only part of the world which until now was unknown and unexplored, and which, by a superhuman effort of will, he has succeeded in uniting with ours." Now the disciple and the master have come face to face in the Law Courts, and one wonders if the Princess would write to-morrow, the thing she wrote yesterday.

Bill Sykes has stolen many things in his day, but never surely, anything more remarkable than a corpse. The carrying away of a corpse in a Cheshire village lately reminds us that even such an occurrence as this is not unprecedented. Many people will remember the thrilling sensation of 1880, when the dead body of the Earl of Balcarres, after having been brought from Florence in the depth of winter, was taken from its coffin by night and hidden away for eighteen months. For eighteen months the mystery baffled the police, and the story filled the papers, and at length one summer's day in 1882, the body of the dead earl was found buried on the estate.

An astounding crime in the same category belongs to the annals of 1777, when a man was seen hurrying through the dark streets of Bloomsbury with a mysterious sack on his back. Though, on being stopped, the man protested that he was a poor man returning from the harvest, the sack was opened, and inside was found the body of a woman who had been buried a year before, on a strip of ground behind the Foundling Hospital! It transpired that the man had stolen the corpse with the aid of the gravedigger, in order to sell it for dissection, and the case is notable in legal history as the first occasion on which a man was tried in England for such a crime. The men were sentenced to six month's imprisonment and ordered to be whipped through the streets for half a mile.

"I have never seen the present King of England," the Pope is said to have remarked the other day, and the remark and the visit of Lord Denbigh to the Vatican reminds us of one of King Edward's interesting first notions as a monarch. He is the only King of England, it is said, who has visited a Pope at Rome. It was in the days of his teens, when travelling on the Continent as Lord Renfrew, that the King called to see the Pope, and the event is the more interesting because it happened a day or two before the Prince was called upon to leave Rome so as to be out of the way of the international trouble which was brewing between France, Austria, and Italy. That was forty years ago.

There is no more reason to believe that M. Andre is dead than there was two years ago. Unfortunately, there was good reason then to believe that he had perished. More than one brave man has gone to his death in a balloon. In the days when aerial navigation was in its infancy, when there were no Santos-Dumonts and no flying machines, balloon ascents were more perilous even than they are to-day, and some of the accidents were of an appalling kind. Count Zambecarri, one of the earliest aeronauts, had a thrilling experience at Boulogne. In his ascent the Count opened a spirit lamp, which set fire to his clothing. The flames sent the balloon up rapidly, and the spectators, among whom were the Count's wife and children, were horrified to see the aeronaut ascend to the clouds in the midst of a fierce flame.

Count Zambecarri was fortunate enough to be able to extinguish the blaze, and he lived to pass through another remarkable experience in mid air. His second attempt was a trip across the Adriatic Sea, in which the Count was accompanied by two friends. While over the water, Zambecarri and one of his friends fell asleep and lay in the car prostrate with cold and hunger. They were awakened in the darkness by the sound of waves, and the party suddenly realised that the balloon was dropping into the sea. In their terror the men stripped the car of all they could lay their hands on even their money was thrown into the sea. The balloon rose, and the aeronauts were rescued in a fainting condition by some passing sailors. The Count's fingers had to be amputated, but, though his position was agonising enough, it was not so desperate as that of the Dover doctor who, a few years before, had been about to throw himself into the sea to save his companion in a sinking balloon.

Perhaps the most remarkable balloon ascent on record is that of Madame Blanchard, the French aeronaut, whose performance, so amazing in its conception, so tragic in its culmination, created a profound sensation at the Tivoli [illegible] in the summer of 1819. Madame Blanchard conceived the idea of surprising the spectators by a mid-air display of fireworks, and on reaching a great height she prepared to fire the explosives she had taken up with her. The sight would have been a beautiful one from below, but the daring woman, in lighting a firework, prematurely lit a train of powder, which flared up and set the balloon instantly ablaze. Madame Blanchard tried in vain to close the mouth of the balloon and she was observed to sit down and calmly await her fate. The balloon, violently descending, dashed against a chimney and a second later, Madame Blanchard lay dead on the pavement.

Somebody has suggested that the dome of St. Paul's should be gilded, and the suggestion reminds us that at present the dome is covered with lead which cost £2,500. It is not the only surprising fact about St. Paul's. Most people know that the dome, the top of which is reached by 616 steps is the highest point in London, but how many would believe that the dome is 149 feet across outside and 108 feet inside? Round the base of the dome, which has thirty-two columns, is a hollow band of stone, inside which is a chain weighing nearly five tons. The ball over the dome will hold twelve persons, and weighs over two tons. The cross is ten yards high, ten yards above the dome, and weighs a ton and a half. The clock took two years to make, and is nineteen feet long, with wheels a yard across. The pendulum weighs seven hundred-weight. Each of the clock's three faces is seventeen feet across.

It is no mean walk round London's great cathedral; twice round the railings is a mile. The extreme length is not quite 170 yards; it is 68 yards wide at its extreme point, and the towers are 74 yards high. Fifty workmen are constantly employed in the cathedral, and the monuments keep six men always busy. The floor is swept three times a week and washed once a month, and the whole building is cleaned once a year. It takes an hour to light the gas, and there are eight fire-stoves always burning, consuming a ton of coals a day. There are three thousand chairs in the cathedral, and two hundred surplices in the wardrobe sixty of which are used every Sunday. The half mile of iron rails in the churchyard, with the seven ornamental gates weigh two hundred tons, and cost £11,000. Twenty-six thousand people can stand under the roof but it is said that twice as many have been present by means of temporary platforms.

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COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP	Aberdeen
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NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

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ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL...................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

2 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 46,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
[illegible]

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50 and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED

CAPITAL.

Subscribed..........................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ....,, 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ....,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest;—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years..........................	5½
,, 1 Year	5
,, 6 Months..........................	4½
,, 3 Months..........................	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 13th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES'
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.............. £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor,	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama
Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS-The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

Y. MATSUO,
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Illustrated Price List and our Pamphlet "Defect of Sight," free on application.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD supplies the materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into an ideal food for Infants and Invalids; and IT ASSURES THE DIGESTION OF THE MILK BY THE INFANT. The character of cow's milk is so changed by the addition of Mellin's Food that the preparation is adapted for use from birth. By the use of Mellin's Food, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants in India and the East generally, such as diarrhoea, convulsions, the various wasting diseases, have been largely decreased.

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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
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RESTORES THE HAIR.
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, debility and convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Cie, Valence (Drôme) France.

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ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

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IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
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"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
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It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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Thomas Wilkinson

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